RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 89— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
17 April	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
6th May	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th „	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
25th April	KIDDERPORE	China & Japan
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
16th April	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
19th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
21st „	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
28th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
xBengal Maru	5396	10 April	17 April
Toyooka Maru	7098	17 „	29 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	28 April	12 May
* Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 „
Muroran Maru	5374	19 „	2 June
*Awa Maru	6028	28 „	11 „

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi,

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
22c, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG. AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	27 r	14 April.
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	10 April.	22 „
Honolulu Maru..	G. Fujita	5,751	12 „	24 „
Serbistan	R. Yoshimori	3,074	16 „	29 „
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	26 „	30 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	9 May	23 May

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 21150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS,
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000 £ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861 £ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg:. Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
POLICY PAYABLE
OF Rs. 3000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG. YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Custom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort. Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22207.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. H. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.
Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.
Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, etc. Apply BHANURAI DULERAI NANAVATY, C/o Dr Vaishnav, Nathor.
A R3003

WANTED AGENTS for Selling Barry's Kumardihi Colliery Coal (Raniganj) on pay and commission. Security required. None but influential businessmen need apply. For particulars apply to M. R. BARRY & SON, 6/A, Kani Seal Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—COMPETENT CHIEF AGENTS for U.P., C.P. and Bombay on very good terms. Only experienced and influential men need apply to:—SECRETARY, The BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY LTD., 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—From July next, a LADY TEACHER, competent, to take charge of a mixed boys' and girls' Middle School. Must be an expert in subjects of Domestic Economy. Preference will be given to a trained teacher and possessing previous experience. Pay up to Rs. 150 p.m. with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, RADHASOAMI EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Dayalbagh, (Agra, U.P.)
A R26423

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of west wing of Jiji House, Fort, suitable for office or shop. Please apply P. B GORADIA, Managing Director, THE UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., Rasmet Mahel, Chaupaty, Bombay.
C R2986

ONE Comfortable and airy OFFICE ROOM to be SUB-LET at moderate rent, situation opposite Share Bazar. Apply to the EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 26446

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wodows St., Fort Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—COTTON GINNING FACTORIES, BALING PRESS, oil expeller, Filter Presses, complete up-to-date Flour Mills. Apply Box No. 1330, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3011

PROFESSION.

ADVICE in COTTON and SHARE MARKETS, COTTON QUOTATIONS, etc. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3009

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

LEUCODERMA—WHITE PATCHES ON BODY—Invaluable and Infallible Remedy. Tried in thousands of cases with highly satisfactory results: money back if no improvement in fifteen days: Full course—both internal and external medicines—Rs. 25, Post paid. A Trial Packet of 3/8/- will convince and suffice for a Rupee size Patch. No V.P. Dr. SHEAK, Behala, Calcutta.
P R3015

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE OFFICE FURNITURE.—Roll Top Desk, Secretariat Tables, Iron Safes, Corona and Remington Typewriters, Filing Cabinet also Meat Safe. Apply:—SECOND FLOOR, GRESHAM BUILDING, 45, Esplanade.
C 26447

EDUCATIONAL.

CHEAP TYPEWRITING WORK executed. Typewriting taught at low fees. SPECIAL TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, 58, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
M R3006

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

250 Most attractive METAL TOYS painted in beautiful shining colours for Rs. 30. Also selected varieties of German Toys for Rs 30 (freight paid in both cases). Agents wanted. INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi.
T R3010

MANUFACTURERS of Cotton Checks, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc. Experienced Agents are wanted. For full particulars please apply to:—SREE KRISHNA WEAVING WORKS, Kakkat, Cannanore.
T R2983

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for two temporary appointments in the Bombay Medical Service. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 200-40/3-400-50-450. The appointments are temporary in the first instance with prospects of confirmation after approved service if permanent vacancies occur in the future. Such confirmation, however, cannot be guaranteed. Candidates must not be over 28 years of age. They should furnish the following information when submitting their applications viz:—

(1) Qualifications with dates,
(2) Caste or sub-caste and nationality,
(3) Date of birth,
(4) Whether name registered under Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912.
(5) Previous experience, if any, supported with copies of testimonials.

Applications with the above particulars should reach the undersigned by the 25th of April, 1926, at the latest.

(Sd.) JELAL M. SHAH,
Captain, I. M. S.
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay
26437

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices to: COMMISSARIAT BLDGS., (First Floor), Hornby Road, Fort. Post Box No. 74.
ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD.
26448

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai SHANTABAI, wife of Mangeshrao Vithoba Saraf, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant of no profession. ..... Deceased

MANGESHRAO VITHOBA SARAF, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Rawate Building, Girgaum, without the Fort, a Clerk in the Imperial Bank of India, the husband of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 7th day of April, 1926.
MANGESHRAO VITHOBA SARAF, Petitioners in Person.
R3013

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT GHATKOPER.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Rahimtoola Gulamhusein (Insolvent) and with the Consent and Concurrence of the Mortgagees Messrs. Jafferally Fazalbhoy and Hussenally Fazalbhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that pieces or parcels of farming land or ground situate lying and being at Ghatkopar Mauje Kirol Taluka, South Salsette, Pot Tukdi Kurla, bearing Hakka Nos. 1090, 1092, 1217, 973, 1068 and 1069 and Survey Nos. 91, 91, 100, 92, 100 and 100, and Pot Nos. 1, 3, 5, 5, 3/1 and 3/2, and containing by admeasurement 4 acres 6 guthas and assessment whereof is Rs. 18-1-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee, Bombay, at their Office at 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE RISING STAR LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria, N. M. Raiji and E. H. Sopariwalla, Liquidators for the Rising Star Life Assurance Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) above Mr. Pithawalla, Artist, opp. Rustom Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

Tables, chairs, Oliver Typewriter, small weighing scale with weights, copying press, paper cabinet, clock, cash boxes, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY ACCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

The property of a gentleman:—A lot of furniture such as revolving chairs, marble top table, revolving top writing table, Remington and Smith's typewriters and duplicators, sewing machine etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.
2 second-hand motor cars in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE CLOTH SHOP AT BHENDY BAZAR AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 3647 of 1925 (Bai Suntokebai vs. Devgar Ratnagar) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the stock-in-trade and furniture etc., of the cloth shop as a going concern in one lot:—

Consisting of pieces of chintz, alpacca, pauplin, washing check, jubilee cloth veil, woollen blankets, woollen banat, handkerchiefs, khaki coats, satin drills, shirtings, long cloth, dhoties, sacrries, Milton cloth, etc., etc.

Also furniture such as tables, show cases, block, electric lamps, wooden shelves, etc., etc.

The above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 984 BALES OF SUPERIOR SELECTED LONG STAPLED COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha. (The Osaka Mercantile Steam Ship Co., Ltd.,) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the open space, near Oil Tanks, Wadi Bunder on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. Sumatra Maru.

984 bales of Superior Selected Long Stapled Cotton (Damaged by Fire and Water.)

The above will be sold in lots of 50 bales each.

A deposit of 25 will be required at the time of sale.

Sale will take place at Nadiad.

Auction Sale of "The Swadeshi Oil Mills" situate at Nadiad.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the "Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd." (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Nadiad.

The whole of the "Swadeshi Oil Mill" situate at Nadiad, containing about 6 acres of leasehold land together with the Mill building, consisting of tin covered sheds with big masonry chimney, manager's bungalow and tin covered godowns and all the oil plant machinery such as boilers, engine pumps, presses, elevators, and all other machinery lying in the Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th April, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street Nos 122-123, 438-440, 442-444, 466-468, 470, 480-482, Case Nos. 11, 12, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, Agiari Lane and Bhendi Bazar Guzri Street.

Building Street Nos. 270, 361-365. Case Nos. 171, 161, Memonwada, and Nagdevi Street.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1926, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Boot and Metal Polish, Ghee, Sample of Leather Bag Purse, Pictures, Toys, second-hand Motor Car, Art Silk Yarn Coat hangers. Laboratory goods and Thermometers, Wax and Oil, Mineral Water, Olice Oil, Optical Articles, Leather, Aloes, Stationery, Brass Clips, Toy Motor Car, Steel Cot and Bedding, Saddle Felts, Steel Hoops, Cutlery, empty Cartridges, Eau-De-Cologne, Machinery, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWPADA, BANDRA.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee Bai Meherbai Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Fidahussein Mulla Mahomedally the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated 17th day of November 1924, and made between the said Fidahussein Mulla Mahomedally of the one part and the Mortgagee and Rustomji Jamsedji Cabinetmaker (since deceased) of the other parts.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, or dwelling house and stables standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Newpada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, bering City Survey No. 39, according to the Sanad dated 28th day of May, 1913 and containing by admeasurement 931 square yards according to the said Sanad and 962 and one-third square yards according to the Deed of conveyance dated 5th December 1912, and bearing Municipal No. 25 and bounded on the East by the property of Kokumiya Sheikally, on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Mulla Ahmed, on or towards the North by Public Road and on or towards the South by vacant Government land and the railings of B.B. and C.I. Railway and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Newpada, Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Surban, bearing City Survey No. 48, and 49, bearing Municipal Nos. 12, 12A, and 15A and containing by admeasurement 357 squire yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by Public Road on or towards the West by Road, on or towards the North by Road and on or towards the South by B. B. & C. I. Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RLY.
119, MEADOWS STREET.,
Tel. No. 21285.

OF INTEREST TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND NATIVE STATES HAVING HARBOURS.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "DESHALPUR."

To-day, FRIDAY, the 16th April, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co.. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Owner, Khimji Shamji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser V. R. Parulekar.

The well-known Steamer "DESHALPUR" at present lying at the Mazagaon Harbour, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION:—The Steamer was buil at Renfrew by the well-known Engineers. Messrs. William Simons and Co., Ltd., only about seven years back, having a gross tonnage of 755 tons approximately. It has got two decks, two masts, also Steel Framework and is fitted with Simon Engines and Babcocks Boilers.

Inspection of the Steamer can be arranged on application to the undersigned or Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Solicitors, at their Offices at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, to whom also application may be made for further particulars and conditions of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Where other Patents A Failure!

P. RAMACHENDRAYYA, Esq; Honorary Magistrate, Kurnool

"The 2 Doses of Kesari's **LODHRA** gave an instant relief in case of a dreadful disease of vomiting and chronic uterine disorders attended with fever, and in a case where many Indian and European medicines have failed. I will call it an 'Ambrosia.'"

For full Particulars consult your Chemists or Apply to
"Kesari Kuteeram", Egmore, Madras
Bombay Agency with
KAVIRAJ PICHU AIYER.
17, Fird Buildings, Matunga, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
presents
The World's Most Famous Jockey
STEVE DONOGHUE
in
The Most Thrilling All British Racing Picture yet filmed Entitled . . .
"RIDING FOR A KING"
(3 Reels.)
This is the famous Steve's First Big Drama and it is a Masterpiece of Realism. It shows the Wonderful "Little Man" Steering Home a Winner in the Lincolnshire Handicap.
"Where is My Wandering Boy This Evening"
The Best and Funniest Role of Ben Turpin's career, which will make you Grin, Laugh and Roar.
"The Half Back of Notre Dame"
A Heart-Leaping Mack Sennett Comedy. Side-Splitting Rugby Match.
Pathe Super Gazette
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Don't Fail to Visit the Royal Opera House THIS WEEK
SEE The Race of Races and The Funniest Films of the year.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage on
SATURDAY 17th April 1926
at 8-30 p. m.
SANSHAYA KALLOL
AND ON
SUNDAY 18th April 1926
at 3 p. m.
SAUBHADRA
AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Booking as usual.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
I'DD WEEK PROGRAMME
"SHARAZAD."
The most talked of Million Dollar picture 1 001 Nights from the first Chapter of the Great Arabian Nights of the East.
Also 2 Reels FOX COMEDY
"THE ROARING LIONS."

'WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE'—
and the impossible becomes a reality!
IT'S ALL IN THE MAGIC SPELL OF
"THE WIZARD OF OZ"
with LARRY SEMON,
as the inimitable Scarecrow
IT'S NEW! IT'S NOVEL!
The World's Greatest Screen Spectacle!
A COMEDY CYCLONE!
A TORNADO OF THRILLS!
DAILY AT: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 & 12 P.M
SATS., SUNS. & HOLIDAYS From 3-30 P.M
POPULAR PRICES:
3 As. 4 As. 8 As. 12 As. & Re. 1/-
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

FOR A SHORT SEASON After a Most Successful Tour Through India.

A STROK. presents.

RUTH ST. DENIS AND TED SHAWN

AND THEIR **DENISHAWN DANCERS**

IN

BALLETS, DIVERTISSEMENTS AND MUSICAL VISUALIZATIONS

NEW ITEMS IN EVERY PROGRAMME.

Prices Rs. 5 to Re. 1 Plus Tax. Booking at ROSE & Co. After 7 P.M. at the Theatre

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m. only

"WANDERING DAUGHTERS"

Featuring

MARJORIE DAW

A peep into the forbidden romance of two modern Girls who wandered into an Unknown World and of the one girl who returned.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

IF YOU WANT LOVE AND THRILLS

If you yearn for far off Beauty, the glamour of the desert, nights of glorious romance and for a while in a realm of enchant-

SEE

THE ARAB

OR

A ROMANCE OF ARABIA

FEATURING:

RAMON NOVARRO

AND

ALICE TERRY

The screen's most perfect lovers.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Colossal Motion Picture Masterpiece in 6 Reels

"SAMSON & DELILAH"

featuring an all star cast headed by beautiful and talented

MARIA CORDA

The ancient story of Man's Strength mined by a Woman's wiles and duplicity retold with particular reference to the Simsons and Delilahs of the Twentieth Century and the Arts employed by both for gaining and deceiving each other!

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.

City of Simla, Parker, Karachi.
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 16.

Kenbane Head, Ferran, Calcutta.
Varsova, Watson, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 15.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Crew Hall for New York.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, April 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura, 9279, London, 24/4, M M and Co.
4 Britannia, 5141, Liverpool, 22/4, Graham Tdg Co.
5 Dumana, 5112, Karachi, N.F., M M and Co.
Arcturus, 3816, New York, 21/4, Volkart Bros.
15 Genova 4201, Genoa, 15/4, L Triestino & M I.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Trifels, 3768, Karachi, 20/4, L Edwards Ltd.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 21/4, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busrah, 16/4, M M and Co.
6 Bengal Maru, 3231, Karachi, 17/4, N Y Kaisha.
7 Celebes Maru, 4202, Japan, 20/4, O S Kaisha.
8 Nagpore, 2226, China, 15/4, M M and Co.
9 Olympia, 3298, Liverpool, 14/4, Graham Tdg Co.
10—11 Saint Dunstan, 3567, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
12/13 Crewe Hall, 2691, Karachi, 17/4, James Finlay and Co.
14 Hatkhola, 4318, Rangoon, 29/4, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Kidderpore, 2263, Kobe, 25/4, M M and Co.
Persia, 3399, Karachi, 17/4, L A and M I S N Co.
D/R Khosrou, 2492, Jeddah, 20/4, T Morri-son and Co.
D/E Honolulu Maru, 3541, Japan, 25/4, O S Kaisha.
F Jalajyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 17/4, Scindia S N and Co.
H Cuncolim, 106, M'Coast, 15/4, M H Mahotme.
K Jayani, 2627, N.F., N.F., H S Shushtary and Co.
L/M Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Goalpara, 3216, Calcutta, 17/4, M M and Co.
O/S Gorjistan, 2916, N.F., N.F., A Nemazee and Co.
P C/Harvard, 4410, Karachi, 19/4, K Nixon and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 15.

S S Clan Macindoe from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—84 cases 86 bales cotton yarn, 255 cases 142 bales cotton piece-goods, 233 bales 352 cases cottons and woollens, 14 cases art silk and cotton goods, 21 cases toilet and common soap, 15 cases cotton and art silk, 32 bales grey cotton yarn, 12 bales old newspapers, 16 cases electric material, 2 cases lubricating grease, 55 barrels 39 drums lubricating oil, 25 drums bleaching powder, 29 drums chloride of zinc, 6500 S/bags soda ash, 112 bundles steel channels, 113 casks 50 kegs alizarine dyes, 250 kegs chronic alum, 17 bales wool tops, 80 bundles boot protectors, 8 cases bobbins and shuttles, 9 cases essences, 12 casks scrap steel, 10 trusses buffalo pickers, 6 cases paper tubes, 5 drums cable.

From Liverpool:—1 case lubricators, 80 kegs 3 H/barrels lubricating grease, 222 Sk/cases tiles, 62 casks files, 200 bundles springs, 5764 bundles galvanizd C sheets, 250 bundles galvanized P sheets, 240 drums caustic soda, 47 drums bleaching powder, 400 kegs 1600 S/bags bicarbonate of soda, 50 cases school slates, 20 cases sauce, 11 cases cotton and woollen piece-goods, 419 cases 790 boxes common soap, 14 cases toilet soap, 278 bales paper, 100 kegs borax, 50 bags iron bracket cars, 50 bags rivets, 18 casks hoes 21 cases canvas shoes, 10 cases cotton yarn, 21 cases bobbins, 10 cases sewing cotton cups and card, 7 cases cotton lace, 6 cases oil cloth, 10 crates earthenware, jars, 31 crates stoneware jars, 13 kegs iron weights, 71 boxes auto tyres and tubes, 4 crates earthenware.

From Glasgow:—50 cases 22 bales cottons, 62 bales paper, 13 bales 33 cases cotton and woollen piece-goods, 32 cases sewing cotton reels, 1015 cases whisky, 93 kegs paint, 135 drums liquid enamel, 50 drums sanitary fluid, 75 barrels coal tar, 25 barrels 558 casks coal pitch, 20 H/hds ale, 10 H/hds stout, 36 pieces C I valves, 7009 pieces fire-bricks 212 pieces C I cisterns, 786 pieces U G pipes, 30 packages C I stoves with fitting, 10 bales cotton yarn, 9 single tubes, 8 cases fittings, 150 pieces stoneware jars, 50 casks red lead, 100 tons pig iron, 52 bundles 34 single galvanized tubes, 80 drums calcium chloride, 877 bundles 154 loose steel bars, 124 loose 39 bundles galvanized steel plates, 31 bundles 33 single iron bars, 12 pieces steel tyres, 8 bales old newspapers.

S S Hatkhola from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—15237 bags rice, 680 pieces teak square end, 2212 pieces 51 bundles teak planks, 3717 bundles 10600 pieces teak tea boards, 8851 pieces 31484 bundles teak scantlings, 310 bundles 3891 pieces teak timber, 1584 pieces teak decks and beams and sleepers, 956 pieces teak post, 2990 pieces teak squares, 486 bags wheat, 1084 bags paileon 555 bags white and red beans, 1080 bags cotton seeds, 91 bags betel nuts, 99 bars pig lead, 190 pieces tin ingots, 50 bundles old gunnies, 17 tins sauce, 41 bags 318 cases cutch, 60 bags dried ginger, 5 bales blankets, 7 cases cigar, 5 cases aniline dyes.

From Calicut:—203 bales cotton, 214 bags cocoanuts, 210 pieces scantlings, 104 bags copra, 142 jottas coir yarn.

S S Othello from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—912 drums linseed oil, 65 drums turpentine, 183 drums turpentine substitute, 404 drums 3584 kegs 315 cases paint, 111 cases dry distemper, 301 cases metal polish, 47 cases washing blue, 32 cases plate glass, 20 cases white lead, 76 cases salt, 19 cases cycles, 196 cases colour, 42 cases oil varnish, 15 cases silver polish, 347 loose steel angles and joists, 47 loose steel plates, 60 bags 250 bundles steel rounds, 232 barrels alum, 52 casks steel files, 3789 pieces and bundles steel bars, 26 bundles gunny picks, 202 bundles 60 loose steel channels, 40 H/hds ale, 114 pairs wheels and axles, 203 bags disinfectant powder, 10 drums disinfectant fluid, 15 loose flats, 60 bales cottons, 31 packages castings, 12 cases varnish.

From Middlesborough:—3163 bundles galvanized C sheets, 125 bundles galvanized P sheets, 15 bundles expanded metal, 100 loose railway chairs, 140 steel plates, 13 loose steel joists, 101 tons coke, 20 drums paint, 23 casks old files, 32 cases canned herrings, 20 kegs hyposulphide of soda.

From Dunkirk:—360 pieces steel joists, 3033 pieces 2446 bundles steel rods, 3747 bundles 3067 pieces steel bars, 50 cases cement slabs.

S S Sikh from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—7072 tons coal.

S S Hampstead from Cardiff, Agents D E Sandiman:—4602 tons coal.

S S Arcturus from Madras, Agents Volkart Bros:—1 case tools, 1 case commercial kong.

EXPORTS.

April 15.

S S Ranpura for London:—9 bales goat and sheep skins, H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 2000 cwts juwari, 100 cwts niger seeds, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 4000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 18 cases cotton prints, 3 bales woollen carpets, 9 bales jackal skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 3 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co Ltd; 13 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Jaffa:—2 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff.

S S Dumana for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

For Hull:—2000 cwts cotton seed, 2000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 6000 cwts cotton seed, J A Begbie and Co Ltd.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 270 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 9 bales wool, S Nanji; 408 cwts groundnut seed, B Tavanappanavar; 11 bales wool, H Ramgopal; 90 bales wool, M Nissim; 60 cwts turmeric, 102 cwts rape seed, 60 cwts niger seed, 1250 cwts groundnuts, C Jivanlal and Co; 117 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For New York:—7 bales woollen carpets and rugs, F Shaw and Co Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets, Bontor and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—110 bales cotton, Chachaty and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—44 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji; 320 bales old cotton rugs, L Ebrahimji; 31 bales goat skins, 173 cases goat skins, Briskey Co.

For New York:—101 cwts gum ghatty, 50 cwts gum olibanum, S Khetsey and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, 59 cwts salted afghan guts, 77 cwts salted sheep guts, M M and Co.

S S Crewe Hall for New York:—4000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S City of Harvard for Dunkirk:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Hull:—2000 cwts castor seed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G V Lanbe; 551 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Tientsin:—300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai:—44 cwts cloves, E F Kavarana and Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—750 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

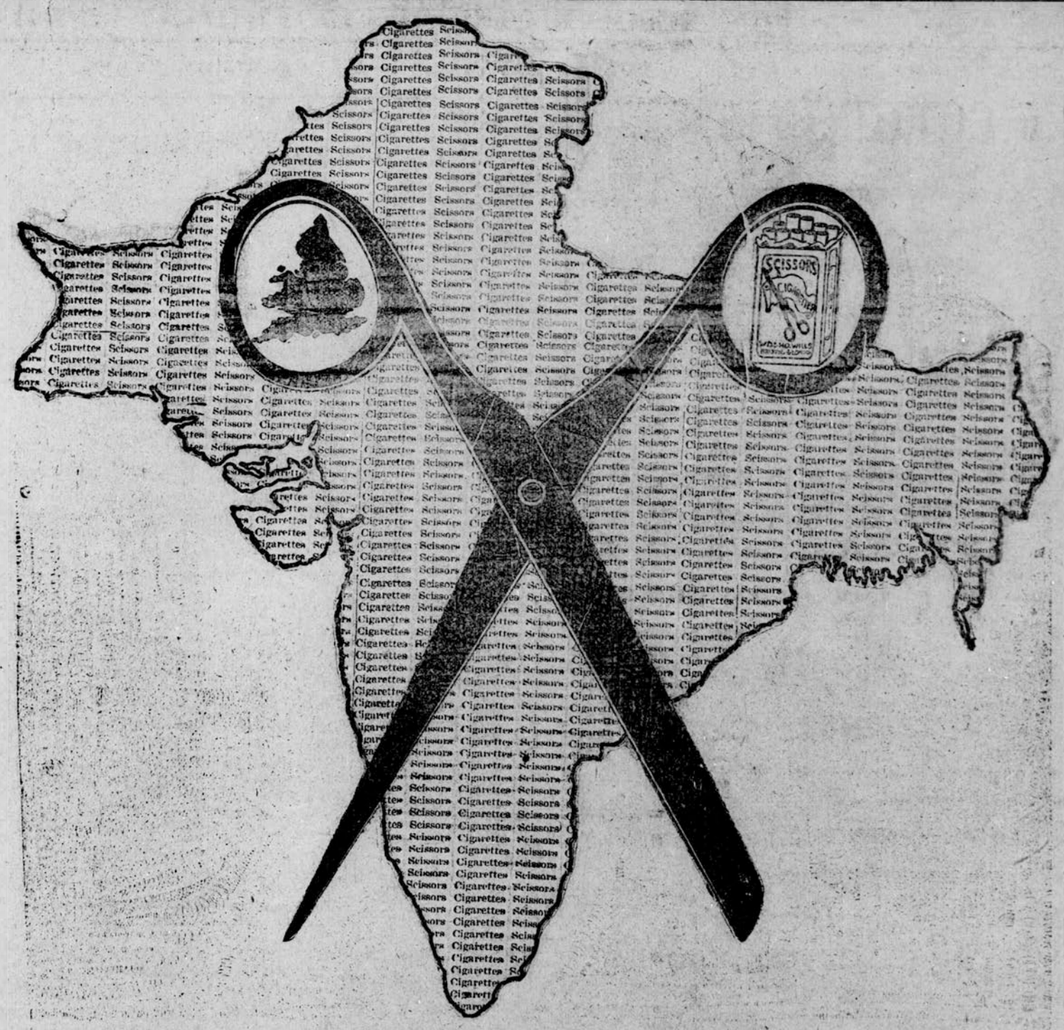
For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton grey twist, C Bomanjee and Co.



SCISSORS CIGARETTES

ARE SOLD ALL OVER INDIA

BUT THEY ARE

MADE IN

THAT LITTLE OLD ENGLAND

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pile., Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

April 15.

Mr. E. N. Duggan, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to be Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under the said Act, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, B.E., resigned.

Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. N. M. Kamte to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Zia-ul-din Ahmad proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. S. Prabhu, Mamlatdar of Devgad, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Captain T. B. C. Piggott, M.C., 2nd Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, vacated his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with effect from 17th February, 1926.

Mr. W. K. Caldwell, Executive Engineer, Mechanical and Materials Division, is granted, with effect from the 16th April, 1926, leave on average pay for one month and 24 days and on half average pay for one month and eight days.

Mr. W. H. Thomas, Executive Engineer, Projects, in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Directorate, is granted, with effect from the 10th April, 1926, or subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay up to 30th June, 1926.

Mr. S. K. Brahmandkar, to be part-time Lecturer of Mercantile Law for the Accountancy Diploma Classes at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics vice Mr. J. G. Rele, for one year with effect from 8th January, 1926, and also to continue as part-time Professor of Mercantile Law at the same College upto 10th March 1926.

Mr. Y. B. Rege, Barrister-at-Law, to be part-time Professor of Mercantile Law at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics vice Mr. S. K. Brahmandkar for one year with effect from 20th June, 1926.

AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK.

Slight rain during the week in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh and Dharwar. Harvesting of rabi crops still continues. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Gujarat, Satara, Karnatak, Main Kantha, and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Broach, Surat, Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Khandesh, Poona and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

		Percentage below normal.
Sind	...	25 to 53
Gujarat	...	28 to 52
Konkan	...	32 to 40
Deccan	...	31 to 46
Karnatak	...	17 to 37

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

April 15.

Yesterday Reuter reported 4 to 3 points lower in old crop and 4 to 13 points in new crop in New York futures. To-day a rise of 5 points in old crop and 1 to 7 points in new crop has been reported. Liverpool was reported 2 points up to 2 points down yesterday, whilst to-day a rise of 6 to 2 points has been reported.

The consumption of American mills for the month of March was 635,000 bales against 567,000 bales in February, compared with 583,000 bales last year and 484,000 bales in the year 1924.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"The United States Agricultural Bureau Weekly Weather report states that the weather has been rather favourable in the South Eastern portion of the Cotton Belt; progress Alabama, Georgia and Carolinas. Considerable replanting necessary west of Mississippi."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugara' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under following dates as under:—

15th instant:—"Tone of market improving."

14th instant:—"Crop preparation late. Weather outlook unfavourable in the West."

The American markets have been more restless than ever and fluctuations have been quite unimportant. No doubt the time is now approaching near when reports as to new crop conditions and prospects in America may possibly cause greater activity and a wider movement in prices, but personally we are inclined to the view that if any serious movement does develop, the chances are more in favour of a rise than of a fall, as we cannot believe that the current level of prices is sufficient to induce farmers to sow the same acreage as past season.

The local market also remains dull and featureless with a limited amount of business passing.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning almost unchanged at Rs. 344 3/4 for Broach May, and imoroving to Rs. 345 1/2 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 345. At Sewri the bazar opened at Rs. 344 1/4 and closed easy at Rs. 342 1/2. Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers of April/May, whilst Japanese Houses and Shroffs sold July/August.

Broach July opened at Rs. 349 and advanced to Rs. 350 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 349 1/2. Fine Oomra opened at Rs. 319 1/2 for May and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 319. Whilst July opened at Rs. 323 1/2 and closed at Rs. 322 1/2. Shroffs were moderate sellers. The market was dull and featureless. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 261 and Rs. 266 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Tuesday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

Bombay, April 15.

Fully Good Broach April/May	342½
Fully Good Broach July/August	348
Fully Good Bengal May	259½
Fully Good Bengal July	264½
Fine Oomra May	317
Fine Oomra July	321

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Bengal	284	274	262	252
M. G. Surat	428	423	413	403
M. G. Oomra No. 3	335	325	310	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	370	360	345	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	358	348	333	
M. G. Broach No. 2	370	363	353	345
M. G. Punjab/American	383	373	363	353
M. G. Naosari	448	443	433	423

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 15.

Fully Good Broach Juy/August	345
Fully Good Broach July/August	350
Fully Good Bengal May	261
Fully Good Bengal July	266
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	323

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15.

	Ready. New.	May.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F G M G	260	263
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans F G M G	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/50	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330/50	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	319
Hulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	368	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	355	345
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	370	.....
Westerns M G	320/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	370	.....
Cambodia F G M G	400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	.....	.....
Dhollera F G M G	.....	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th April, 1926.

Cotton	16,333	bales.
Wheat	12,349	cwts.
Linseed	13,165	cwts.
Rape, etc.,	1,337	cwts.
Gingellyseed	457	cwts.
Poppyseed	28	cwts.
Groundnuts	5,828	cwts.
Castorseed	8,163	cwts.
Rice	9,053	cwts.
Myrabollams	8,694	cwts.
Cottonseed	6,808	cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	7,549	cwts.
Juwar	4,635	cwts.
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	160	cwts.
Bajri	2,207	cwts.
Coal	2,561	tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay April 15

In full-pressed Bales.	13-4-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	393	2,86,110	2.73,804
Central India ..	687	3,38,932	3,01,356
Barsi and Nagar ..	636	1,92.852	1,78,911
Hyderabad-Gaorani	233	69,260	91,500
Berar	1,669	4,45,696	5,32,574
Central Provinces ..	945	2.29,731	2,45.561
Total Oomras ..	4,765	15,62,581	16,23,706
Dholera	2.022	1,94.337	1,29,863
N.W. Provinces ..		1,27,094	1,29,262
Rajputana	301	90,084	57,595
Sind-Punjab ..	4,355	2.54.090	3,43.373
Broach	1,504	2,99,801	2,69,721
Coompta & Dharwar	1,078	45,592	41.377
Westerns-Northerns	976	29,170	33,164
Coconada		1,476	927
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	956	10,016	10,595
Persian		10 2.377	3.096
American	166	1.676	9,062
Egyptian and African		45,166	32,544
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		468	3,487
Total	16,333	26,63,978	26,87,768

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th April. This year	Last year
Europe	4,511	3,93,318	4,28,545
Japan & China ..	11,452	12,43,397	11,97.851
Coast Ports ..		19,684	13,480
Up-country by Rail ..		57,631	9,170
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		83,901	63,868
Total ..	15,993	17,97,931	7,12,914

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay April 15.

JUTE, Albion 428, Alliance 430, Anglo India 369, Auckland 190, Barnagore 142, Belly 151, Birla 6/8, Budge Budge 387 Caledonian 485, Chapdani 135 Clive 30/8 Craig 4/10 Cheviot 246/8 Dalhousie 326, Delta 435, Empire 43 Fort Gloster 715 Fort William 255/8 Gondalpara 630 Gourepore 635, Hukumchand 9/4, Hooghly 66/8 Howrah 31/12, Kamarhatty 478 Kankanarrah 385, 390, Kelvin 700, Kinnison 870, Lansdowne 224, Lawrence 518 Lothian 350 Naihati 395 National 24/12, Northbrook 43/4 Orient 173 Presidency 6/8, Reliance 42/8 Standard 350 Union 458, Waverly 6/8.

Hessian—16/7.

JUTE—98.

COTTON.—Agra United 12 Runbar 142.

COAL.—Bokaro Ramgar 14/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Madon Theatres 3/1, Titagar Paper 7/4 Imperial Bank 1510, Imperial Conty. 398.

Remarks. Jute shares easier owing to the rise in raw jute. Coal steady. Cotton quiet. The stock exchange remains closed to-day on account of "Ramajan Idd."

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 14.

	K.....Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Tota Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil
Toral Day's Imports	Nil
Mid. American Spot. ...	10.11d
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis K	15.50d.

New Pork 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) —

May ...	18.94
July ...	18.40
October ...	17.51

New York noon call—

May ...	18.96
July ...	18.41
October ...	17.52

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

May ...	18.23
October ...	16.87

New York April 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent ...	15,000

Future at New York—

May ...	18.95+.05
July ...	18.39+.05
October ...	17.47+.01
Spot Cotton at New Pork ...	19.45 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	18.46+.03

Futures at New Orleans—

May ...	18.21+.03
October ...	16.85+.07

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 17½

Demand Bills 4.85/56.

Silver Foreign Mined 65 3/4

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 14.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

April ...	9.59+.05
May ...	9.54+.05
June ...	9.44+.06
July ...	9.40+.06
August ...	9.29+.05
September ...	9.18+.04
October ...	9.10+.12
November ...	9.02+.02
December ...	9.01+.02
January ...	9.01+.02
February ...	8.99+.01
March ...	8.99+.01
April ...	8.97+.01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 14.

April ...	15.20+.15
May ...	15.10+.15
June ...	14.85+.15
July ...	14.70+.15
August ...	14.70+.15
September ...	14.65+.15
October ...	14.60+.20
November ...	14.45+.20
December ...	14.40+.23
January ...	14.30+.20
February ...	14.30+.20
March ...	14,30+.20
April ...	14,30+.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 14.

Scinde, "Good"	6.30
Scinde, "Fully Good"	6.70
Scinde, "Fine"	7.10
Bengal, "Good"	6.40
Bengal, "Fully Good"	6.80
Bengal, "Fine"	7.20
Oomra, "Good"	7.10
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.90
Oomra "Fine"	7.90
Broach, "Good"	7.80
Broach, "Fully Good"	K 8.30
Broach, "Fine"	8.70

WHEAT.

London, April 14.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. Apl./May sellers 54/3

Rozario Santa Fe 58½lbs Apl./May sellers 52/6

Tone—Firm and dearer on fair trade

Australian Apl/May sellers 58/6.

Choice white Karachi May/June nominal 57/6

Tone—Firm and dearer

Cargo, Barletta Russo 61lbs. April United Kingdom paid 58/3.

Cargo, New South Wales April Continent Paid 58/6.

SEEDS.

London, April 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata Apl/May Value £14 1/4

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May/June sellers £14 7/16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June/July paid £14 1/2.

Tone—Quiet

Cotton seed Bombay Apl/May Paid 7 7/16.

Tone—Steady with more business doing.

Castor seed Bombay Apl May sellers 17 7/2.

Tone—Easy.

Bombay Linseed small Ap/May Loading London paid 16 5/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton Apl/May sellers 19 3/8.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton Apl/May sellers £20

Rapeseed, yellow Guzerat, per ton Apl/May sellers £18 3/8.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore Apl/May sellers £20 1/2.

LINSEED.

London April 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl/May buyers 16 3/8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl/May sellers 16 /12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June sellers 16 1/2.

Tone—Quiet.

Raw Linseed oil naked spot net May/Aug. paid 29/9

" Months Sep/Dec sellers 30/1 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London April 14.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September Sellers 15/

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/1 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/May sellers 15/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/2 12.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. selers 15/3 1/4.

RUBBER.

London April 14.

Para Up River Fine Spot May/June value 24.

Tone—Easier

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 24 Sellers 24 1/2.

Tone Dull.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London April 14.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

BARLEY.

London, April 14.

Karachi Barley—not quoted.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 15.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

	Per lb	Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—		
Textile		0 13 6
Century	"	0 12 0
Jacob	"	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 12 0
Elphinstone	"	0 12 0
Bombay Cotton	"	0 11 6
Jamshed	"	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—		
Standard	"	1 2 9
Century	"	1 2 3
Hindustan	"	1 3 0
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 3 0
Phoenix	"	1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	1 2 3
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1 1 9
Kaliamardan	"	1 2 0
Daud Sahib	"	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		No.
5202|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan	"	1 2 6
David Mills	"	1 3 0
Apollo	"	1 3 0
E D Sassoon	"	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	"	1 2 0
Swan Finlay	"	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	"	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	"	1 1 3
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 1 3
Century (Bugle)	"	1 1 0
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darii)	"	1 1 3
Sakuntala	"	1 1 3
Sundari Brand	"	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 3 0
Jacob E D	"	1 1 0
Century	"	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 2 0
Century	"	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	"	1 0 0
1368 Tata	"	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 8 0
Jamshed	"	4 8 0
Century	"	5 0 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	"	4 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	5 8 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill	"	6 4 0
Bombay United	"	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	12 0 0
Textile Mills £3 1/2	"	
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	9 0 0
Hindustan	"	9 6 0
E. D. Rachael	"	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb. 1	0 6
Textile	"	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 0 9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 0
777 Crescent	"	2 11 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb 1	5 6
Great	" 1	5 0
Phoenix	" 1	5 6
CHADAR KORI CALENDER:—		
Hindustan	Per piece	0 0 0
David	"	0 0 0

SHARE MARKET.

April 15.

Today the Mill shares remained little easier, with a small fluctuation, we quote for By. Dyeing at Rs. 86 3/12. Fazalbhoys at Rs.836/4 Pearls at Rs. 476/4. Crescent at Rs. Rs. 190. In Jore at Rs. 583/12 Nagpore at Rs. 480 Swadeshi (xd by 18 rupees at Rs. 476/4. New Greats at Rs. 309/12 Colaba Rs. 120 and Simplex 136 /14 Tata Hydro kept dull at Rs. 933/12 Imperial Bank Fully Paid remain strong with a good enquiries to Rs. 1530 and quarter share at Rs. 405 2nd preff. kept steady to Rs. 33/8 Bank of India has change hands to Rs. 77.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	76 1-2 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	76 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1¾	22-4 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c	80 X D
Imperial	500	40	1530
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	405
Union	7½	..	3 6
OEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi ¶	10	..	9 8
Central India Mining.	10	4½	28 4
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	30
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	47 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	41 XD
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	840 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143 X D
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	110
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	85 X D
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	86
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	75
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	75
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	77 X D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	89
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	149
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	645 XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	67 1-2
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	165
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—0		8 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	585
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	880
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	115 10
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	92
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	933 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	870
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	430
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	650
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Bezar	500	80	820 xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100 x D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	535
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675 xD
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	130
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	457 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	127 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 8
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	48
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	4 7 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 xD
Mokenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	640
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	108
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	33 1-2
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	£3 11
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15 12
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	1y	18 12
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 4
New India	25	1y	16
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	855
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 10
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395 X D
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	345
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	862 8 XD
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	370
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	180
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	37 8
Century	100	20y	361-4 XD
Central India O. ..	100	16	480 X D
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	415
Ceylon	100	..	50
ColabaLand & Mill.	100	..	120 XD
Coorla	100	7y	145
Crescent	100	nil	190
Currimbhoy	250	..	360
David	500	..	370
Dawn	250	40	662-8
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	245
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	150
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	285
Fazulbhoy	250	25	83o 4
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	550
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	108 12
Gold Mohur	100	..	12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	185
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	383 12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	o2 8
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	57 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	105
Kilachand	25	..	3 14
Kohinoor	500	..	930
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5175
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	23
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	98 12
Madras United ..	250	15	450
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2000
Mathradas	100	..	142 8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	96
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	175
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	208 12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	476 4
Phoenix	100	nil	420
Planet	100	..	5
Premier	100	.	50
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Shoapur	1,000	250	7300
Simplex	250	..	136 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	47 8
Standard	500	100	1280
Swadeshi	100	18	476 4
Swan	100	nil	145
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110
Vshnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1990
Vshnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	395XD
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	345
Bombay Dyeing	871-4	876	862-8	863-12
Century ..	360	367-8	360	361-4
Central India	481-4	483-12	480	480
Colaba Land ..				120
Crescent ..				190
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	150
Fazulbhoy ..	842-8	847-8	836-4	836-4
Finaly	..	..	..	115
Globe	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	108-14
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	183-12
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	388-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	930
Madhowjee	..	..	..	98-12
Mathuradas	..	..	..	142-8
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	90
Mysore	..	..	..	112-8
New Great ..	315	317-8	307-8	308-12
Pearl	481-4	485	476-4	476-4
Pabany	..	..	..	245
Pehoenix.. ..	..	..	..	410XD
Simplex	..	..	..	136-4
Swadeshi ..	477-8	481-4	476-4	480 XD
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill	..	..	..	110
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	130
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	165
Tram Co., Ord.	113-12	116 4	113-12	115-10
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	9-8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	28-4
ndian Cement ..	..	..	..	30
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	42-8
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	41
Tata Hydro	942-8	945	932-8	933-12
Tata Iron and steel Ordy				15-12
Tata Iron and steel Def				43-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 15.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 93

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/8

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 100/10

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/10

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/10

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1924 Rs. 106/12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs 101/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 108/12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 107/4

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 117/4

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 83/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/8

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1978 Rs. 82/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109

5 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8

Tone of Market:—Firm.

SHARES

London April 14.

Hongkong Bank £125.

Chartered Bank £20 1/8 ex-dividend and Bonus.

National Bank £47.

P. and O. Bank £9 1/8.

Eastern Bank £5 3/4 ex-dividend.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, April 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	58 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	3/4 to 2	55 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 15.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 12 0
Copper, German	½	58 8 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Coppper Germtn	1½	60 0 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	1½	61 0 0
Copper American	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		56 8 0
Panchteka joint.		25 8 0
Copper, English Bars		57 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 8 0
Lead Pongoon		26 8 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	½	53 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	52 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 1½ to 1¾, 1½ to 2		52 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		60 0 0
American Copper	3/4	59 0 0
American Copper	1 to 1½	61 0 0

METALS.

London, April 14.

English best selected Copper £60

Standard copper G.M.B. £57 11/16.

Copper Braziers £74.

Yellow metal 68 3/4

Hard spelter 30 1/4.

Corrugated sheets £15 5/8.

BOMBAY JAPAN-YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, April 15.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7 3
Finix	No. 6½	0 7 6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8 6
David	No. 10½	0 10 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 9 6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 9 9
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 10 0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 10 3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 9 9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 10 9
Kilachand	No. 20	0 12 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6
Japan	No. 40	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42½	1 5 6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1030
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1090

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Miss Ida M. Dickinson on "Fighting the Social Evil", Mr. K. Natarajan presiding, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).
American Mission High School, Prize Distribution, Byculla, 5 p.m.
P and O s.s. "Razmak" with mails of 1st instant expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 17.

P. & O. s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at p.m.
Charity Entertainment in aid of E. F. Allbless Leper Home Sir C. J. Public Hall, Mayo Road, 9-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest for Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Kilcredane" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wave-length 387 metres.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th April to 6 a.m. of 15th April.
Small-pox 2 attacks; Cholera nil; Plague Nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death. total mortality (excusive of stillborn) 90. total mortality this day last year 84.

DINNER TO MR. ARBUTHNOT.

There being a general desire among members of the Standing Committee that Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot be entertained at a dinner on the eve of his relinquishing the office of Chairman of the Standing Committee it is proposed to have a dinner on Thursday (22nd instant) at 8-30 p.m. at the Orient Club.

SCOUTMASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

A training camp for prospective Scoutmasters will be held at Borivli near Bombay from 25th April to 5th May next. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, 4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona, immediately.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.
The P and O mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at noon the same day.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Visvananda will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday).
The Swami will conduct a public class on "Bhakti Yoga" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).
The Gita class at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshetjee Road, Dadar, will be conducted by the Swami at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

KHADDAR IN VILLAGES.

The Congress Khadi Bhandar, had under the direction of Mr. V. V. Jerajani organized sale of khaddar from village to village during the National Week. The response has been encouraging. Sales were effected at the following centres in Gujerat:—Surat, Nadiad, Bhadrana, (Kaira) Anand Mahuda, Navsari and Baroda. A special moving khadi exhibition is now touring the interior of Ratnagiri district with good effect. Mr. Jerajani is of opinion that the experience of the village itineraries shows the wide market that is open to khaddar in the rural areas.—Free Press of India.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The Net Profit of the Union Bank of India Ltd., for the year ending 31st March 1926 including the sum of Rs. 1,28,022-14-8 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs 3,42,713-11-5 which the directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of annas 4 per share i.e. 5 per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax. on 7,98,000 shares Rs. 1,92,000; to set aside for Income-Tax and Super Tax for the year Rs. 8,000; to carry forward the balance to next year's account Rs. 1,35,213-11-5. total Rs. 3,42,713-11-5

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy is continuing to make satisfactory progress at Dehra Dun.—A. P.

MARBLE & TILES
PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES
Available in large quantities
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLES
Our quality Defy Competition
SAJAN & CO.
Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE DENISHAWN DANCERS RETURN

In their return visit to Bombay, the Denishawn Dancers opened at the Excelsior Theatre last night, when a large and representative gathering gave them an enthusiastic welcome. The programme, made up of music visualisations, ballets and divertissements, provided such a pleasant variety as to make the time fly. The divertissements in particular were well chosen. Ted Shawn in an invocation to the Thunderbird made a splendid Red Indian, while Miss Doris Humphrey in the guise of a Creole Belle was a charming coquette. The Volcano Goddess was very good and the Boston Fancy 1854 earned well-merited applause and merriment. The hit of the evening was the Nautch in which Miss Ruth St. Denis took the leading part. An eastern dance to be well performed requires the dancer to possess the spirit of the East, and it is this gift which makes Miss St. Denis such a favourite. Insistent applause called for an encore and the artistes again delighted the crowd with a repetition. Cuadro Flamenco was a marked improvement on the last performance.

The two stars of the evening were Ted Shawn and Miss Ruth St. Denis. The former is the picture of athletic manhood while the latter is one of the most graceful personalities which have adorned the Bombay stage. Her every movement is marked by graceful lines, while at expression she is a master, whether she represents the lightning moods of a fiery Spanish girl, or takes part in a dance set to classical music. The Suite of Dances inspired by the art forms of Ancient Egypt was in the nature of a novelty, and formed a fitting finale to an excellent programme.

"THE LIBERATOR".

EDITOR'S APPEAL

Shraddhananda Sanyasi, Editor: The Liberator, 17, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi, writes:—

"I appeal to all associations, societies and persons concerned with the removal of untouchability, Hindu Sangathan, Shuddhi, rescue homes for the misled and marriage reform, to send authentic reports of all functions held or brought about by them as well as of all cases of individuals or groups dealt by them anywhere in India to the "Liberator", Delhi, as promptly as possible."

BOXING.

ARTHUR SUARES BEATEN

The boxing tournament held at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday drew a moderate crowd. Harold Suares could not fulfil his engagement to agut Jack D'Souza owing to an attack of the 'flu' and this was a keen disappointment to many who had looked forward to seeing the men meet. Two other fights were substituted but these were hardly worth seeing, which was not surprising considering the short notice the promoter had.

A Benny v. F. C. Bilimoria over ten rounds was the keenest bout of the evening, both men being as fit as ever. As a display of boxing it was not great, there being too much of the hug and mill tactics. It is clear that some of Parsee boxers, who are seen in the ring here, are trained on faulty lines. Their main idea seems to be to pose and to hug and scramble as much as possible. The whole fight was one eternal hug from start to finish, and it is hardly creditable to a boxer of the experience of Bilimoria that he has not as yet learnt to stand up and box. He was by far the stronger man, but Benny was doing all the scoring with a wicked left. How he lost the fight is a puzzle to a large number.

Donald Chard once again showed that he is too good for opponents who are put up against him. Linford of the 'Ranpura' entered the ring with a reputation, but from the first round it was evident that the fight would not go far. After taking the first round easy, Chard took the offensive, and in a few seconds connected with a peach of a right to the jaw, which put his opponent down for the count.

The last fight of the evening between Arthur Suares and Bandsman Higgins, though poor, was full of thrills and excitement. Higgins is an exceedingly plucky fellow but can hardly be called a boxer, and that he beat Arthur Suares, the latter's foolishness is entirely responsible. Suares began in confident style and had his man beaten in the first round. In the second round Higgins sailed in desperately and landed some hefty swings. Suares then resorted to his ancient trick of going down without being hit which earned him severe censure from the referee. Higgins tired after this and Suares piled up the points. But in the last three rounds Higgins made a wonderful recovery and connected several times, winning the fight by a small margin. Disregarding popular feeling, however, it certainly looked as though Suares had done enough to win by a short margin. This should serve as a lesson to him. If he takes a little friendly advice he will discard all his old tricks and will, in future, fight with the main idea of giving a sporting display.

Oomrigar fought a draw with MacCoutinho over four rounds, and Tommie Arnott and Percy Welcome did the same. Bombay fans are getting tired of seeing Welcome shirking punishment by constantly clinching, and the sooner he mends the better will it be for him. Tom Carter had Saher groggy in their bout but could not finish him.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The draw for the above was held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Tuesday the 13th April with the following result:—

FIRST ROUND.

Y. M. C. A. (bye)
Catlina Catholic Association (bye)
Lilly Whites and Wellingdon Sports Association.
Boys United and Parel Sporting Club.
Indo-Portuguese Sports Association and B. E. S. High School.
Parel Ramblers and Mazagon Boys Sporting Club.
St. Andrews High School (bye)
All Blacks (bye).

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 14.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—New Castle 4, Manchester United 1.

Third Division (Southern):—Exeter 1, Northampton 0.

Third Division (Northern):—Accrington 2, Doncaster 3.

Scottish League:—Celtic 5, Morton 1.—Reuter's Special.

ANK BUNDER ROUTE

TRAMWAY CO. TO PAY REFUND.

MR. TAIRSEE'S SUCCESS.

A decree of Rs. 12 as costs and annas 2 as refund money has been passed against the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., in the suit in which Mr. L. R. Tairsee had filed against the Company in July last.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee had sued the Company for the refund of annas two, the excess fare over four tickets on Tank Bunder route. Mr. Tairsee's contention was that the fare of one anna and six pies charged by the Company on the Tank Bunder route was in excess of the legal fare to which the Company was entitled.

(Fuller report will appear in later issue of the "Chronicle.")

THE ESCAPED PRISONER.

POLICE OFFER REWARD

Narayan Ramchandra Sonar, alias Babu Chasmewala, alias Babaji Vithoji, who escaped from the Esplanade Police Court lock-up on the night of the 11th-12th April, is still at large. Mr. G. S. Wilson, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C. I. D., Bombay Presidency, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 200 to any person giving information leading to the arrest of the absconder. The information is required to be given to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for Crime, Bombay, or to Mr. Wilson himself. The description given in the proclamation of the "wanted" man is:—"Caste Mahomedan (converted), age 28 years, thin build, wheat complexion, height 5 feet 7½ inches, a mole on collar bone, circular scar on left leg, dresses and speaks well like a Hindu."

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF EDUCATION FOR MUSLIM GIRLS.

A select audience witnessed yesterday evening the pleasant entertainment organised by Atiya Begum in aid of the institution she contemplates establishing for the education of Muslim girls. The entertainmen offered many varied items and was, on the whole, successfully attractive. Music, the tableaux derived from old Indian paintings and sculpture and a modest effort in "Garba" were the main features. Master Manmohan Chandra, who had the greatest number of turns assigned to him handled the "murli" in a manner which pronounced the vigour of his young, growing and disciplined powers. The tableaux presented pretty conceits in pretty settings inspired by the old paintings and sculpture. "Ragini Asavari", "the Mughal Empress," and the representation of "Gandhara" sculpture may be particularly mentioned as fairly faithful representations. But it was the "Mughal Portrait" by Mr. D. Taleyarkhan that easily won recognition as the best representation. The speeches by Atiya Begum, Mrs. Naidu. Mr. Mirza and Mrs. Stockbridge appealed to the Muslims to work for the "paradise that lies at the feet of the mother."

PANIPAT RIOT CASE.

TEN ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

DELHI, April 14.

Lieut.-Colonel Knollys, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment at Ambala in the Panipat Unlawful Assembly case. The Sessions Judge accepted the appeals of four mahajans of Panipat who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Lower Court, and the appeals of six villagers out of the seven who were warned under Section 562, C. P. C., were also accepted. Thus the ten accused were acquitted. The Sessions Judge disbelieved the evidence of the prosecution witness, Raja Ram Halwai, of Panipat. He rejected the appeals of the rest nineteen villagers and upheld the order of conviction passed by the Lower Court. Appeals on behalf of nineteen convicted persons will be filed in the High Court as soon as the copy of judgment is received.—A. P.

FATEHPUR DACOITY.

HELD NOT POLITICAL

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 13.

Judgment has been delivered by the Sessions Judge in the Fatehpur dacoity case. The dacoity took place last May when a man named Ramadhur, a money lender, was killed and a quantity of cash and jewellery was removed by a number of armed dacoits. The Judge convicted six of the accused of murder and dacoity and sentenced them to transportation for life and three to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Four accused were acquitted.

The Judge was of opinion that the dacoity was not of a political nature, as had been alleged.—A.P.

GURDWARA AFFAIRS.

SIKHS DISSATISFIED.

AMRITSAR, April 14.

Differences among the Sikhs are becoming acuter day by day. A meeting promoted by the Akali Dal was held at Jallianwalla Bagh at which Baba Gurditsingh and Mangalsingh spoke and resolutions were passed urging fresh general election of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.—A. P.

IN MEMORY OF DESHBANDHU

SEVA SADAN AT CALCUTTA.

PANDIT NEHRU ON DAS'S IDEAL.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Opening the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan at the former Calcutta residence of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru said: "To the man in the street, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan was known as a great political leader, but to use his own beautiful aphorism life with him was larger than politics, and if he took a prominent part in politics it was not for its own sake but for a higher purpose, a nobler end. The all-compelling power of the voice within, as he himself put it, called him to the duty he owed to his country. He rose to the occasion and forgetting the weakness of flesh threw himself into the national movement with all the vigour and energy of youth. Weak and weary and old as I am, he declared, I feel the strength of a million men within me. That strength born of deep-rooted faith in the cause lasted him throughout. Frail body, however, could not hold the brave spirit for long and the sad end came with cruel suddenness but not before he had proved that life was larger than politics.

CONCEPTION OF TRUE SERVICE.

His conception of true service found scope, if limited, on his first election as the Mayor of Calcutta. The programme he announced in his inaugural address to the Corporation was devoted chiefly to the service of the poor. He made a feeling reference to them as "Daridra Narayan" and declared the faith that was in him in these beautiful words: "God comes in the shape of the poor and the service of the poor is the service of God." Free medical aid was one of the chief items of that programme. His administration of civic affairs of your great city was all too short to carry out that programme, and so indeed was the span of life allotted to him. But he never missed such opportunities as were given to him to serve the poor. There could not have been a more suitable form of honouring the memory of one who lived and died for the poor than a free hospital.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary's report stated that six months before his death, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das gave the whole of his estate No. 148, Russa Road, to the nation and created a trust for the purpose among others of: (1) educating Indian women and (2) establishing a maternity home. The ideals which the Trustees set before themselves were communicated to the public in a statement issued by them in September, 1925. In this statement the Trustees made it clear that the primary object of the institution would be to provide facilities for the training of Indian women behind the purdah so that they might know something about the origin and prevention of ordinary diseases and learn to give first aid to the injured. The distinctive feature of this institution would be to train Indian ladies whether resident in Calcutta or coming from districts in such a way as to form a provincial brigade for combating disease. The aim of the trustees, therefore, is to make the information regarding sanitation and hygiene widely available to the mothers of the nation and rouse in them what might be called collective sanitary consciousness.

SCHEME OUTLINED.

Out of the money raised by the Memorial Committee the sum of Rs. 2,20,000 was utilised in freeing the Deshbandhu's estate from encumbrances and Rs. 5,50,000 were invested by the Treasurer in fixed deposits bearing interest, leaving about Rs. 20,000 for immediate expenses.

The house in which the Deshbandhu lived has been thoroughly repaired and equipped with up to date fittings and instruments. A piece of land measuring 8 cottahs to the north of the existing building has been purchased. It is proposed to build two blocks on the land to the North and South of the present building. The south block will be utilised for the purpose of accommodating 24 obstetric cases. The upper floor will be reserved for aseptic cases, the lower floor for other cases. To each of these blocks will be attached an operation threatre. The block to the north will be three-storied of which the top-floor will be used for accommodating pupil nurses and other two for electro-radium treatment."—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here this morning and was received at Howrah by Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, T. C. Goswami and others.—Free Press of India.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Pandit Malaviya arrives at Calcutta on the 16th morning.—Free Press of India.

"MAYOR'S FUND."

CALCUTTA, April 14.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Citizens' Central Relief Board, the Mayor presiding, a sub-committee for organising a Wazir Defence Committee was formed with Messrs A. C Banerjee, H. S. Suhrhwardy, Deputy Mayor, and Satcowripati Roy as members. The fund opened under the auspices of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan was amalgamated with the Board's Fund. The combination would be called the "Mayor's Fund." An appeal signed by a large number of persons has been issued on behalf of this fund.—Free Press of India.

"LIGHT OF ASIA."

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF CINEMA-CRAFT.

The noteworthy stage reached by the brilliant display of cinema-craft witnessed, by those present at the private view arranged by the Directors of the Great Eastern Corporation and the Proprietors of the Krishna Cinema, in the "Light of Asia" marks the development in this country of a medium with infinite possibilities for expressing and interpreting the historic, cultural and spiritual aspirations of the country. Technical manipulations, however clever or perfect, uncontrolled by a clear recognition, in the presentment of the play, of the fundamentals of design can never hope to undertake the task. The film, the screen and the spectator would remain mutually irresponsive if they are handled by those unconscious of the dramatic powers and limitations of the new medium. It is not enough to get together the story-writer, the camera man and a plausible setting for plausible acting. The artist who understands the precise dramatic qualities of his men and materials ought to control the scheme and inspire the interpretation of the drama in the story. The artist has been, in a considerable number of the screen displays undertaken in this country, conspicuous by his absence. That is why, despite great outlay of energy and expense, their appeal is often ephemeral and sometimes positively repulsive. "The Light of Asia" scores instant success because the triumphant assertion of the artist is manifest, almost every moment, in the depicted passionate drama of the Great Renunciation. The elimination of inessentials exercised with necessary but rare severity maintains, as that alone could maintain, the continuity of response to the intense interplay of emotions. The well-timed "close-ups", the skillful reticence and brevity of the scenario writer and the determined subdued play of the minor characters and details lead up imperceptibly but effectively to the significant movements and gestures of the main characters. If this subordination of minor features and characters had been less determined or less skillful no amount of clever acting would have made the interpretation by the leading figures effective. Fortunately, every actor and actress plays just the assigned part no more, no less. Both Mr. Sarda Ukil, as King Suddodhana, and Mr. H. Ray as Gautama are happily free from the violent swagger which has been habitual with the screen actors in this country who usually undertake to represent the great or the heroic. Except for a few incidents, Mr. Himansu Rai's performance can easily defy the scruples of the most veteran and fastidious play-goer.

A PROUD ACQUISITION.

It is, however, the marvellous dramatic power in the unsophisticated but intense expression, restrained gesture and dignified movements of Princess Gopa, as played by Seeta Devi, that one seeks and discovers the faith in the dramatic gifts inherent in Indian women. Her silence, the altogether natural and graceful abandon of tender, quivering, limbs made inert by calamity, accomplish an loquence that touches swift and straight the human heart. Seeta Devi is, undoubtedly, a proud acquisition for others beside those those who first discovered and employed her unusual dramatic gifts.

It is easy, after such inspiring glimpses into the life-drama of Bhagwan Buddha, to overlook the few incongruities shown in the selection of some of the architectural and garden settings, in the adjustment of costumes and jewellery. It is clever that the utmost by way of accuracy in the setting and the costumes has been sought to be achieved. But the temptation to utilise the mixed "atmosphere" of some old palaces has been, it seems, too great to render the attempt completely successful. This is only to suggest what remains to be done. What the "Light of Asia" has already achieved is miles ahead of similar attempts made hitherto by most of the others of the same craft in this country.

The film will be first exhibited in Bombay on the 24th instant.

" ARTIFICIAL PROPS TO EXCHANGE "

MARWARI CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent by the Chamber to the Government of India protesting against their exchange policy:—

"The Board of Marwadi Chamber protest against Government's policy of interference with Exchange operations, a fresh demonstration of which has been given by Government having transferred from the paper currency reserve three crores, to the Secretary of State's balances and offering to sell sterling to unlimited extent both of which measures seem to have been adopted with a view to furnishing artificial and timely props to the exchange which, being influenced by natural seasonal factors perhaps could not otherwise be maintained. Board consider action of Government calculated to make difficult establishment of Gold Standard and to deprive the currency commission of a strong argument in favour of 1/4 Exchange. Board earnestly request Government make a clearer indication of their policy at an early date."

RELEASED FROM JAIL.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Messrs. Sureshchandra Sen, Satyaranjan Bose, Amratlal Hazra, and Sanukbal Chatterjee were released from Alipore Central Jail on April 13th. Mr. Sen was transported for life in 1910 in connection with the Rajendrapur Train Dacoity Case, Mr. Hazra to 14 years in the Rajabazar Bomb Case and Mr. Chatterjee to 10 years in the Shibpur dacoity.—Free Press of India.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

15th April 1926	
Previous Closing Rate	18·05
To-day's Opening Rate	18 97
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.82
Difference	—13

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

15th April, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.54
To-day's Opening Rate	9.51
Difference	—.03
To day's Closing Rate	9.51
Difference	—.03
Sewri Closed.	Rs. 348-8-0
Khandi Closed.	Rs. 341-0-0

ACHARYA GIDWANI.

NOT TO CONTEST FOR UNIVERSITY.

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

Acharya A. T. Gidwani of the Gujarat National University whose candidature for the University seat of the Bombay Legislative Council was recently announced, now states that he does not propose to contest the University seat in view of his conviction that his going to the Council would amount to a betrayal of the student community for whose non-co-operation he has a share of responsibility.—A. P.

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH REFORMS.

COMMISSION APPOINTED

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

A Commission, with Principal Anand Shanker Dhruva of the Benares University as Chairman and Mr. Narsiprasad, Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith and Professors Kirpalani, Gidwani, Pathakdiwan and Mashruvalla is sitting to make necessary changes in the constitution, curriculum and the re-organisation of the Gujarat Vidyapith. It has commenced recording important evidence from the leaders of Gujarat taking interest in the Vidyapith. So far many recorded their evidence including Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Kalelkar and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The Commission will finish recording evidence in a few days and will issue its report by the end of May.—F. P. I.

COOCH BEHAR AFFAIRS.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

It is understood that the authorities of Cooch Behar State are making a full enquiry into the origin of the petition recently forwarded to the Bengal Government for presentation to the Viceroy. The petition which contained attacks on the present administration of Cooch Behar State and Her Highness the Maharani, was returned by the Bengal Government for the signatures to be authenticated. It is alleged that enquiries made at Cooch Behar showed many of the signatures to be forgeries. The petition in question has, of late, been the subject-matter of considerable comment in the vernacular Press.—A. P.

COMPROMISE CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF TWO PARTIES

NAGPUR, Apr. 15.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, came here yesterday from Jubbulpore and had separate conversations with Dr. Moonje and Barrister Abhyanker in connection with the forthcoming Compromise Conference at Sabarmati.

It transpires that the C. P. Swarajists are not prepared to give up anything in regard to the acceptance of offices while the Responsivists will agree to any compromise proposal that is on the lines of Mr. Jayakar's amendment at Cawnpore to the main Congress resolution.

Mr. Iyengar left Nagpur, yesterday night.—Free Press of India.

MAHARAJA TAGORE DONATES RS 5,000

CALCUTTA, Apr. 14.

Maharaja Tagore in sending a cheque for Rs. 5,000 to the Mayor'ss Relief Fund has written a long letter to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, highly praising the police for their action during the riots.—A.P.

SPANISH AIRMEN AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 14.

Two Spanish airmen, Ganzalez and Loriga, arrived here this evening from Bunder Abbas.—A. P.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926.

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The second act of the sordid drama of the Back Bay reclamation is about to begin. It is comforting to the public of Bombay to be assured that "the question of holding an independent enquiry into the Back Bay scheme is under consideration of the Government of India". It is only after such an enquiry that it will be possible for the public to ascertain whether in braving out before the local Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, on behalf of the Bombay Government, had wrongly attempted to make Sir George Buchanan and his firm scapegoats and offered them as a sacrifice to the anger of the people of the Presidency, or whether by demanding a public enquiry "in accordance with the elementary principles of British justice", the firm of Messrs. Meik and Buchanan are levying a species of blackmail on the Government of Bombay, who have been really guilty and to whose business reputation such an enquiry would be extremely damaging. To judge by the letter of Sir George Buchanan in the London "Times", it would appear that neither the original estimate nor the dredging plant has been at fault and that an as an engineering project there is nothing whatsoever to make the Back Bay scheme a complete success except the abysmal inefficiency of the Government of Bombay and their incapacity to handle a plant of this kind carefully and properly! We do not wish to take either the one view or the other. So far as the tax-payer of the province is concerned, it is evident that there has been a grave miscarriage somewhere and that, as a result of it, he has to bear a burden for the next sixty years amounting to more than a hundred crores of rupees. A similar sum during the war as a "gift" secured for India encomiums for having evinced the highest type of loyalty to the notion of the Empire, but it appears that contributions of an equal magnitude made during peace times are not to evoke even a word of thanks from those for whose benefit they are made.

Sir George Buchanan has hurled the charge of incompetence against the chief engineer, who was in charge of the dredging plant and who, we understand, was a man of his own selection. He has also accused Sir Lawless Hepper not only of being unfit for the work to which he was put, but of having shown unfair bias against the consulting engineers in the course of the Sub-Committee's enquiry, of which he was the chairman. When Mr. Nariman complained that the procedure in connection with this enquiry was unsatisfactory in so far as Sir Lawless Hepper had appointed himself chairman of the Committee, Anglo-Indian papers regarded it as the usual maligning of an agitator. Further, the fact that not a single word of warning or complaint was ever addressed by the Government of Bombay to the consulting engineers until the report of the Sub-Committee was ready, indicates that the Government of Bombay were themselves in the dark and had not got a view of the situation in its proper perspective until it was forced on them by the logical statement of Mr. Manu Subedar's Minority Report, the result of persistent and courageous work by him in a hostile atmosphere. The correspondence appended to that report throws a lurid light on the manner in which the Director of Development tried to suppress things, and, according to Sir George Buchanan, when the officials of the Government of Bombay could not explain away things, they have, without giving him or his firm a chance to defend themselves, put all the faults at the door of the consulting engineers. A more discreditable chapter in the administration of any Government could not be found than the one which has been unfolded in connection with the Back Bay. To pretend that there is no loss, to explain the loss away by talking of present values, and to conceal the real burden on the tax-payer are not characteristics of high statesmanship, but of that order of wily politicians whose dominance in the public life of any country is more a curse than a blessing.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, in speaking of the situation at the opening of the last Council session, referred to the expert adviser, Sir Alexander Gibb, and asked the public to hold their souls in patience till this advice "with further explanations" was made available to them. The report of Sir Alexander Gibb is not worth the paper on which it is written, and probably not worth the fat fee which this gentleman has earned. If, after eighteen months of labour, the Government of Bombay do not know what they are doing to-day, on which figures they are working and where they will stand hereafter, we cannot help thinking that much of the grievance of Sir George Buchanan against the executive of the Government of Bombay is fully justified. As a purely political counterblast to the demand for an open enquiry by an independent committee made by the people of this province, a committee of local engineers was announced. Has this committee been sitting? The public do not know, as usual, thanks to the confirmed habit of the bureaucracy of working in the dark. In the meanwhile, the public is being regaled with non-official kite-flying like the one by Mr. Bapista, which can serve no useful purpose but only irritate those who are anxiously waiting for the Government of Bombay to say what they have to say with regard to the most critical situation in which they find themselves. Such a situation arises in the life of a people once in a century, and the independent enquiry, which the Government of India have under consideration, has now become overdue. A tangle of this magnitude involving not only political but economic issues of far-reaching nature cannot be avoided either by *suppressio veri* or *suggestio falsi* to use the language of the infuriated Sir George Buchanan. What are the other Georges doing in the meanwhile and have they got nothing to say about their discreditable share in an enterprise, carried on with public funds, which has resulted in an unprecedented disaster? The official policy of covering up errors indicates itself in the one point on which the Government of Bombay have been quoted with approval by Sir George Buchanan, and that is, that the output of the dredger is not really as low as it was found by the Sub-Committee and as it was measured and reported by the engineers of the Government of Bombay, but it is actually very much more. If that is so, the total expenses will not be so high and the period of completion not so long as has been feared! In the absence of an independent enquiry into the whole situation, of the abolition of the Development Department, and the control of these works by a body of independent businessmen, the inference would be irresistable that there is an unholy conspiracy to prevent the full realisation by the public of the failure or the fiasco. If the use of these words is premature, it is for those who claim that everything is all right, to demonstrate that claim beyond the vestige of a doubt. In the meanwhile, the deprecation by Lord Birkenhead of public statements on either side will have to be regarded as an administrative dodge to hush up matters rather than a scrupulous effort not to create a bias before the independent enquiry. Will this enquiry be really independent?

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

The frank admission by the "Natal Witness" that South Africa has a duty towards the Indians whom it had invited will not be welcomed amongst those Die-Hard circles in that country which are determined to make the self-respecting existence of Indians impossible, but if the leaders of public opinion there are going to think along the lines indicated by the "Natal Witness" and are willing to withdraw the Asiatic Bill immediately, they will find that the timely suggestion of the Natal journal that a full and free conference between the Union Government and the Government of India should precede any legislation dealing with Indians is worth immediate acceptance. The "Cape Times" has voiced the opinion of quite a large number of Whites in the Cape when it says that the Indian question is a purely Natal question and "if Natal does not want the Bill, the Cape certainly does not." That the Asiatic Bill is a bad bill, not only from the ethical, but also from the material and practical, viewpoints, is an admission which does credit to the courage of the Natal journal which has suggested a conference. The prejudice against Indians is worked up largely on the score of difference in standard of living. With respect to the Cape-born Indians the argument does not hold water. Their standard does not fall below the Whilt standard. With regard to other Indians, mainly farm labourers and market gardeners, why is it that they are not allowed into an all-inclusive Trade Union, so that they may not be at the mercy of the white capitalist who is ready to exploit them, as is clearly explained in an article in the "Labour Monthly" for March by M. G. Desai, a cutting of which has been sent to us? If Natal wants to be just to Indians, it must proceed on the assumption that they must be given full rights as equal citizens. The Natal paper realises this. Indian children ought to be sent to school, in its opinion housing conditions ought to be improved and greater opportunities for progress offered to the Indians; but at present what is the attitude of the Natal Whites? In the language of the "Natal Witness" "because these men, whose fathers we have invited and enticed to come here, are not White we propose to force them down still further". It must be clearly understood in South Africa that India is not going to tolerate this process of forcing down. She will, however, gladly accept the new orientation of thought revealed in the suggestion for a conference. She is conscious that at such a conference her case can be shown to be equitable and just.

A CHANGE IN OUTLOOK.

"You cannot carry out the probationary system, the Borstal system, the Parole system, unless you can enlist the help and co-operation of a larger number of sympathetic and skilled men willing to devote an enormous amount of time to this what is often a thankless task". This was the comment of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa on the suggestions offered by Mr. P. N. Sen in a paper on Prison Reform which he read recently at Patna at a meeting presided over by the head of the Province. We imagine obtaining the larger number of "sympathetic and skilled men" will not be very difficult if the officials of the Jails Department in this country were directed to consider that non-official jail visitors are not a nuisance. Mr. Sen discussed in his thoughtful survey of the Prison Reform movement in other countries how the retributive and deterrent ideal of punishment which the State had in view practically everywhere was now changing. It is this change in outlook that we in India ardently desire. The Jail Committee which reported on the evils of prison administration in India suggested improvements in the "animal comforts" of the prisoner. It was apparently not its business to direct attention to a far more difficult question, his spiritual regeneration. The cursory observations it makes regarding such regeneration are not very helpful. We hope our educated men and women will take a growing interest in the subject of Prison Reform. To them we would recommend a close perusal of Mr. Sen's paper.

CALCUTTA--A WIDE-STRETCHED JUMBLE.

CITY OF DRAB DISCORDS.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Calcutta displays very little colour, less of decisive or determined form and still less of the compact neatness of orderly growth. The slush, the noisy confusion of traffic and the helter-skelter elbowing crowds underneath hideous cast iron arcades one sees at the junction of the roads leading up to the Howrah bridge appear reminiscent of similar vestiges of civilisation in some of the continental ports. One further penetrates into the mysteries, only to discover a deeper region of disorder, an inerectible array of conflicting pretensions. The localities appear to change their character, shape and atmosphere. But the glaring conflicts continue steadfast, miles after miles, in the vast wide-stretched jumble.

Drab Discords.

The impact of the drab discords is unrelieved by vivacity or colour in the passing crowds. They impress the stranger with dull indifference. They are not well-dressed. They are not even picturesque. And, within a few moments of observation of the crowds one realises that Calcutta is one of those cities in which the women are known to exist, are sometimes heard, but are seldom seen. Even those living in the "advanced" atmosphere "down Chowringhee" soon, it is said, get acclamatised to their domestic boundaries. The change in the locality, as one emerges from Clive Street, is at once noticeable. There is, in the business quarter, much that the guide book would describe as "striking architecture" which, it is said, indicates the tendency to rebuild in a modern style adapted to Oriental needs." There are, again, we are told, many "picturesque" buildings of old times.

Sluggish Imagination.

"Striking architecture" is, of course, a euphemism for bankruptcy of design in modern structures which are all styles and create none. Scarcely anything along or around Chowringhee could be recognised as distinctive architecture. The pretentious muddle with the trifles picked up from known examples in Greece, Italy, France and Great Britain, irrespective of the necessities of climate, purpose and design appropriate to this country can be recognised as architecture only by a sluggish imagination. And the terms usually employed in the text-books for tourists, "picturesque", "sumptuous" or "imposing" are descriptive only of the history, cost or size of the structures, not of their artistic qualities.

Spurious Wares.

The impression is irresistible and the conclusion inevitable when we see the High Court built "after the Town Hall at Ypres" the Town Hall whose "style" is Doric, the Government House "copied to a limited extent from that of Kedelston Hall, Derbyshire", the Municipal Offices "fashioned after the Chamber of Deputies in Paris", the St. Paul's Cathedral with the "Hindu-Gothic or spurious Gothic modified to suit the climate of India", the Metcalfe Hall "copied from the portico of the Temple of the Winds at Athens", the Mint with the "central portico copied from the Parthenon at Athens."

Eastern Skies.

Even the latest experiment on a big scale is only another conclusive proof of the inherent limitations of the British architect. The Victoria Memorial at Calcutta is an eloquent testimony to the working of an understanding unable to grasp, and therefore unable to create, the essentials of artistic design appropriate and applicable to the building art craft set, distinguished and evolved under Eastern skies. The rectangular rigidity, emphasised at the four corners, surmounted by an abrupt and grandiose dome, the treatment of wall space and surface, the erratic outline and the inexplicable gaps over the collonades and between the corners on the eastern and western sides of the Memorial building suggest the kind of response evoked in the British builder by the spirit and beauty of the place. Architecture refuses to disguise his inability or to flatter the workman or the administrator disguised as an artist. It expresses an artistic purpose or exposes the mentality of its detractor. The Victoria Memorial is no exception. It flings back the rebuke to the informed and conscious mind of the world.

Ironmonger's Paradise.

The buildings, which repeat the blunders and muddle of Chowringhee, in College Street, Harison Road, Cornwallis, Wellington and Wellesley Streets, Upper Circular Road, Chitpur or Strand Road or the horrors, some of them in reinforced concrete, on the dreary expanse of road, newly spread across the city, reveal the paradise congenial to the ironmonger, the concrete engineer and the jerry-builder. Were it not for the temples and mosques in odd corners, the stray glimpses of Indian design, say, in the growing structure on the Wellesley Street, Mr. Nahar's Kumar Singh Hall in Mirror Street near by, a building or two in College Square, another with domes just overlooking the Cornwallis Street and the delightful residence and laboratory of Sir Jagadish Bose, the disappointment of the sensitive observer would be very nearly complete. Sir Jagadish's residence appears as an oasis in the desert tracts of the Upper and Lower Circular Roads. It is a significant contrast to the decadence manifest in the Jain Temple lower down the road.

Street Names.

Calcutta keeps up the convention observed by many of the cities in this country. It has street names. It has the customary place and space assigned to them. But it has no intention to reduce the pleasurable adjunct of unreadable ciphers to a convenience for the passer-by. One with adequate leisure and information would appreciate the statues sprinkled on the thoroughfares in Calcutta. If the leisure is available, the information is practically inaccessible. One misses the tea-shops and restaurants, familiar feature to those from Bombay, convenient to men of moderate means. Calcutta is not poorly equipped with theatres.

Rich Heritage.

Nothing in the bow-shaped bank of the Hughly suggests the tyranny of a niggard aspects of Nature. On the contrary, the vast open spaces, the fascinating green foliage and cool avenues of magnificent trees in the Maidan and gardens and the pleasant reaches of the river which reflect and respond to the bewitching blue brilliance of the Calcutta skies constantly goad the sensitive to clamour for opportunities in the appropriate use of the lavish gifts by her. Where are the men to claim the demands in the rich heritage?

RAILWAY STAFF COUNCILS.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCE.

A grave Labour issue has arisen in Bombay of which I regret not sufficient notice is being taken and I am afraid the result will be that if the workers are constrained to adopt stiff measures those who hold antipathetic views towards Labour may have cause to grumble that a vain agitation is got up by us. There has been in existence a Loca Workmen's Union at Matunga for the last eight years whose membership is about 1,500, whose funds have gone upto Rs. 25,000 and which has for the last so many years been rendering useful service to the men all round working on a constitutional line. It has been the earnest endeavour of the Railway authorities to pull us down as we are supposed to infuse new ideas among the men and sow seeds of socialistic ideals. Such law-abiding and tame constitutionalists as Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmir, Mr. Ginwalla and myself are connected with the general management of the Union. No one could suspect us of carrying on any revolutionary propaganda among the men, yet the Agent has now decided upon crushing our Union by foisting Staff Councils upon the men, the object being to discountenance the Union. Staff Councils are Advisory Boards whose members are elected from different departments. The labourers will have practically no voice in the management as they will be always voted against by the large number of Superior Officials nominated by the Agent. Again it is impossible that the servant will ever raise his voice against his employer while at the Council table except at the risk of losing his job. There are several other considerations involved in the matter. The men have unanimously rejected the Councils but the Agent is now appointing his own representatives on behalf of the employees. Thus the very principle of correct representation is vitiated. I can understand the reasonableness of the existence of Staff Councils where there is no Union of men but there is no justification for Staff Councils where there are representative organisations like the one we have in existence. There is every danger of a clash of interests if the Agent insists on the violation of the men's clear rights. In course of time the conflict may take a serious turn. Let us be forewarned ere it comes.

S. H. JHABWALA.

TRIFLES.

Here is a recent lament from Tej Bahadur Sapru. He says: "We have been told *ad nauseam*, that mass civil disobedience is coming, but it never comes, and I know it will never come." There spoke the prophet, though many people are likely to regard him as a false one.

* * *

But if mass civil disobedience tarries awhile, I suppose group civil disobedience is on the way. Sir Tej Bahadur's colleagues in the new Coalition have welcomed its inception: "the time and measure" of the step will, however, be decided by a Sub-Committee of the Coalition. I don't suppose the sub-committee will be in a hurry to meet, whenever it is decided to appoint it.

* * *

"If the running away of mice is an indication that the ship is sinking, then surely the divergence of opinion on essential principles of a party among its members themselves, and public expression thereof must be a sign of the disintegration of the Swaraj Party", says the "Maharatta" in its latest issue. But the Maharashtra ditcher fails to note that the Swarajists have the life of a cat, and that mice should run for precious life at the sight of cats.

* * *

In the agenda for the coming session of the Bombay Parliament there is a resolution to substitute the present Reforms by Fascism. But where to find a Mussolini with his nose insured? Again the "Black shirts" will have to be replaced by "khaddar" volunteers which will again be a red rag to the John Bulls of the Bombay Parliament.

* * *

At the Institute of Journalists' dinner at Glasgow the other day Sir Robert Horne remarked having met at odd times the journalist of irritating omniscience who reminded him of the old gentleman and the young fellow in a train. On many topics the youngster spoke with dogmatic opinionativeness. At last his elder said, "Young man, I think that between us we know everything." "You think so?" asked the young man. "Yes. You know everything except that you are a damned fool—and I know that!"

WAYFARER.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

abandon her efforts because of lack of encouragement. For patience and perseverence will overcome the mountain of Muslim apathy and drift.

Notes of the Day.

The Worker's View-point.

A widely read English weekly journal recently remarked about the Coal Commission's Report that it was worthy of the great tradition of British official inquiries. It went into ecstacies over the Report. "It is clear. It is comprehensive. It is exact. Above all it is scrupulously impartial and free from bias." The deadlock reached at the Conference between the Coalowners and the Miners' Executive regarding the recommendations made in the Report shows that this eulogy is not a little exaggerated. The workers' viewpoint has been hardly considered in the recommendations, as is clear from the contention of the miners that no wage can be accepted which does not provide at least sufficient to furnish a decent living standard. Other matters like the definition of the working time can be arranged on a basis of compromise between the employer and employed but as regards the minimum wage which alone will ensure a decent living standard the miners will naturally take a firm attitude.

The Lesson.

The Muslim festival Id-ul-Fitr synchronised this year with the Naba Barsa, the Bengali New Year Day, and in Calcutta a happy feature of the return to normal conditions was that Muslim customers in gala dress repaired to Hindu shops in large numbers in response to the invitation of the latter. Hindus are again living peacefully and amicably with Muslims in Calcutta just as they did in the old days before "John Company" arrived and made them painfully conscious in its own interest that they were separate entities with allegedly separate interests. The process of making them believe that they are such goes on even now as we are reminded in the joint statement issued by Mr. Sen Gupta and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. When the rowdy elements of both communities got out of control, it was not British troops which checked their criminal activities. They merely supplemented the efforts of the local police force and those efforts themselves were hardly successful until the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee commenced the organisation of defence parties on the third day of the riots. The Government forbade their formation. It would not do for a subject people to learn to keep law and order by their own efforts! When in the very first enthusiasm for picketting in Poona, Lokmanya Tilak assured the authorities that he would take care that law and order would not be disturbed by his volunteers, the Superintendent of Police in the place is reported to have told him: "That is my business; not yours".

At It Again.

Concerned at the success of the Swarajists all over the country in making a striking display of discipline in the recent walk-out, and resentful at the prospect in November next of the two wings of the Indian National Congress achieving a stupendous victory at the polls, the Anglo-Indian Press has had in sheer desperation to fall back on the old game of vilifying Mahatma Gandhi. His influence with the people remains undisputed. His standing by the Swarajists means that the people are going to send to the legislatures those men who are ready to follow the Mahatma. This is too much for the "Times of India" and it calumniates him by informing its readers that during the non-cooperation campaign Gandhiji "told those plain men the ryots that if they would but trust him and give him their aid, in a short time they would have to pay no taxes." This is a calumny which is shamelessly trotted out by enemies of Indian freedom, but its use only shows the low depths to which Anglo-Indian journalism descends for bolstering up the bureaucratic system of government.

The Mischief Makers.

When during the days of Deshbandhu Das an influential section of Muslims in Bengal saw the wisdom of alliance with the Swarajist group, the self styled friends of the Muslims in the Anglo Indian camp were chagrined to find that all their work of creating a gulf between the two great sister communities of India was in danger of coming to nought. But recent events have made them more hopeful. The Calcutta correspondent of the London "Times" says in its issue of March 15 that "if the Swarajists are to be defeated at the November elections it will not be either by Sir P. C. Mitter's Moderates or Mr. Chakravarty's Independents, but by Sir Abdur Rahim and the Muslim Party he is now gathering round him". The writer is in jubilant mood. He has no doubt as to what would be an effective rallying cry to the Muslim electors. It will be Sir Abdur Rahims' policy "of securing for Mahomedans all—and, if possible, a little more than—their slight numerical superiority in the Province entitles them to". This policy is according to him far more effective than the "late Mr. C. R. Das' much vaunted Hindu-Muslim Pact". This is how the Third Party in India brews mischief by suggesting to the Muslims that pacts and understanding with Hindus will operate against their interests as a minority.

A Double Wrong.

Begum Atiya Fyzee Rahamin deserves to be congratulated on her happy idea of drawing prominent attention to the pressing problem of the education of Muslim girls by the pleasant entertainment which she organised at the Gaiety Theatre last evening. The education of girls is the root-problem of the progress of the Muslim community. Muslim women in India are labouring under a double wrong, the lack of education aggravating the evils arising from the pernicious system of the *purdah*. The pity is that the leaders of the Muslim community do not seem to realise the reaction of this wrong on their progress or, if they do realise it, their efforts to remove it are not sufficiently vigorous or sustained. To Begum Atiya Fyzee belongs the credit of being one of the pioneers of a great movement of emancipating her sisters from the prison-house of illiteracy and we trust she will not

(Continued in Col. 5.)

BACK BAY BUNGLE.

SIR. G. BUCHANAN SPEAKS.

DECLINES TO ACCEPT COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

"NO OPPORTUNITY ALLOWED OF STATING CASE.

WILL THERE BE INDEPENDEN' ENQUIRY?

LONDON, April 14.

Messrs. Meik and Buchanan, Engineers, have been in correspondence with Lord Birkenhead since 15th December last on the action of the Bombay Government in terminating their agreement with the firm to be engineers for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Lord Birkenhead first replied that he was in communication with the Government of Bombay, and would write later. The firm complained, on 12th February, of the publication of the report of the Committee of Enquiry stating that they had not been advised of its appointment and neither represented at the enquiry nor invited to give evidence, and emphatically declining to accept the conclusions of the committee as regards time and the cost of the completion of the work. They claimed the opportunity of stating their case and that the procedure of Government of Bombay was not in accordance with the elementary ideas of British justice.

With reference to Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's statements in the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir G. Buchanan wrote that neither he nor his firm had, ever since the inception of the scheme, been informed that they had in any way failed in their duty or that they had incorrectly interpreted their responsibilities under their agreement with the Secretary of State, and requested the Bombay Government, categorically, to formulate their charges and, in the meanwhile, to desist from "their systematic defamation."

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REPLY.

Writing on 1st April, Lord Birkenhead pointed out that the law required that all contracts made with an Indian Government should be in the name of the Secretary of State in Council. But the agreement with the firm had been drawn and executed by the Government of Bombay, and Lord Birkenhead considered that the decision of any question of its termination must rest with that Government and any representations that the firm might desire to make should be addressed to it. The question of holding an independent enquiry into the Back Bay scheme was under consideration of the Government of India, and if such an enquiry was held, the firm would doubtless be given opportunity of making a statement. Meantime, Lord Birkenhead deprecated public statements on either side.

Replying, on 8th April, the firm expressed satisfaction that the question of an independent enquiry was being considered, and that since the Government of Bombay had allowed what they considered unjustifiable reflections on their professional reputation, they felt justified in "taking such action as seems appropriate for the vindication of our reputation."—Reuter.

MUTINY LEADERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, April 13.

Athens.—An extraordinary courtmartial has sentenced to death Colonel Zavellas and Major Karakoufa, leaders of the Karabornou mutiny and sentenced seven other officers to various terms of imprisonment.—Reuter.

Colonel Bakirdji has also been sentenced to death but capital sentences have been communicated Reuter.

IRAQ BORDER FIGHTING

LONDON, April 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy (L.—Hull, Central), regarding the recent fighting in Mesopotamia, Mr. Amery, (Secretary for Colonies) stated that a section of armoured cars had assisted the Iraqi tribesmen to repel the Syrian raiders on the 2nd April. He believed that the latter lost thirty killed, while the Iraqis lost one killed and two wounded. There were no British casualties. Air-craft action was subsequently taken.—Reuter.

PEKING QUIET.

LONDON, April 13.

Peking.—Tuanchijui has deposed the Chief Executive, and Chiatehyaco ex-Premier, who is taking refuge with him has not yet accepted the position, and is still endeavouring to exert his authority in provinces. Meantime, Tienweichm. one of Wu-pei-fu's generals, has moved large bodies of troops into the suburbs of Peking. The City is calm after panic.

"ROOTING OUT BOLSHEVISM"

LONDON, April 14.

Tokio.—A message from Mukden says that Chang-Tso-Lin, in an interview, declared that his sole object in the present war was to root out Bolshevism from China, and as soon as that was accomplished he would withdraw to his own territory in the North of the great wall and entirely devote himself to the reconstruction and development of Manchuria along the lines of industry and peace. He was not interested in the question as to who should be the next President of China although he considered that a strong man was needed.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN AERIAL CONVENTION.

LONDON, April 14.

Paris.—According to the "Quotidien," a Franco-German aerial convention was signed yesterday authorising French aeroplanes to fly over Germany. Consequently, a number of important air-service will be opened in June including the lines between Paris, Cologne and Berlin, between Cologne, London and Copenhagen and between Copenhagen, Hamburg and Cologne, while it will be possible to fly to Moscow from Paris via Berlin.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, April 14.

The Board of Trade returns for March show that imports amounted to £10,68,64,000 and exports to £6,63,99,000 being increases of £1,00,19,000 and £35,85,000, respectively, compared with the returns for February.—Reuter's Special.

ADEN ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons, replying to Brigadier-Gneral C. R. Ingham Brooke, Mr. Amery explained the functions of the departments which administer the Government of Aden, and added that the whole question of the future control of Aden was at present under consideration of the British Government.—Reuter.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 14.

100 delegates, including representatives of Great Britain, Australasia, Canada and Japan attended the Third International Shipping Conference in London. Rt. Hon Walter Runciman presided. The Conference unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Governments which will be represented at the forthcoming International Labour Conference to demand the withdrawal from its agenda of the proposed draft Convention on the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Sir Alan Anderson, mover of the resolution, said the matter was outside the scope of the International Labour Office which was tending to extend its province unduly. The question of compulsory passenger insurance was referred to the committee. The resolution moved by Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman urging co-ordination of the policy of nations as regards maritime commerce in a central co-ordinating body like the maritime committee of the League of Nations was also referred to a Committee.—Reuter.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

LONDON, April 14.

Paris.—Rioting occurred here to-day in consequence of attempted demonstrations of civil servants who are claiming a sliding scale of salaries. A crowd of several hundred, mostly Communists, defied the prefectoral prohibition of demonstration, and tried to force the police barrier in order to raid the premises of electrical undertaking. Fighting ensued with the result that one policeman was seriously injured, and three received slight injuries. 300 arrests were made, but only two have been detained however.—Reuter.

"ALIEN SEAMEN" IN BRITAIN

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lansbury put a question with regard to the statement of six office-bearers of the Glasgow Indian Union that a number of British-born Indians resident in Glasgow many of whom were employed in Britain during the war-time have been registered as alien seamen by order of the Home Office, and asked what steps were being taken to prevent such recurrences.

Captain Hacking said that Lord Birkenhead had sent to Sir H. Joynsons Hicks copy of a statement and that enquiry showed that the persons referred to did not possess documentary proof of their claim to British nationality when called upon to register. Registration of six was subsequently cancelled on production of British passports and similar action would be taken in case of others proving their British Nationality. He added that lascars knew exactly what they had to do to avoid registration.—Reuter's Special.

CLAIMS OF JUSTICE.

ASIATIC BILL A BAD QUESTION.

A FRIENDLY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 14.

Cape Town.—The "Natal Witness" dealing with Mr. C. F. Andrews' speech on April 10, says that it is impossible to read his survey of history of indentured Indian labour in Natal without admitting that we have some duty towards the Indians whom we have imported. The paper declines to follow the principle that South Africa is indifferent to the claims of justice. Apart from the ethical view, the witness holds that the Asiatic Bill is a bad bill from the material and practical viewpoints. Segregation it declares would make matters far worse than they are. Witness declares that were Indians not Indians there would be no two opinions as to how they should be dealt with. Their children should be got hold of and sent to school, housing conditions should be improved and greater opportunities to progress offered and partly by force and partly by example and encouragement Indians should be raised from their present position. "But because these men, whose fathers we have invited and enticed to come here, are not white and we propose to force them down still further."

The "Natal Witness" pleads for a full and free conference between the Union and the Indian Governments. It fails to see that any good purpose would be served by going on with the bill and by refusing first to try to find a better way out by a friendly conference. It declares that India's friendship is valuable. Natal must look to the East for her trade.

PURELY A NATAL QUESTION.

The "Cape Times" commenting upon this emphasises that this is a Natal question and says if Natal does not want the bill the Cape certainly does not. The article at any rate shows that Natal by no means is unanimously in favour of the Bill, as many people supposed, and from that point of view it is a valuable piece of evidence which the Select Committee might well take into serious consideration. After all no conceivable harm could come of a conference, and if it could meet under favourable conditions there is a very fair chance that much good might result. The bill cannot solve the problem; a conference might; and if the conference should fail South Africa could at any moment return to the Bill and try it for what it is worth.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEPUTATION.

INTERVIEW WITH GENL. HERTZOG.

LONDON, April 13.

Cape Town.—The Indian deputation had a long interview with General Hertzog and Mr. Malan to-day. The deputation will entertain General Hertzog, Mr. Malan and Colonel Creswell at a dinner tomorrow, General Hertzog entertaining the deputation at lunch on Thursday.

The deputation expects to be able to leave Cape Town on the 17th April *en route* for India, visiting Victoria Falls and rejoining the "Karapara" on the 30th April at Beira.—Reuter.

SILVER LINING?

UNION GOVT. TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A Calcutta newspaper understands from its Delhi correspondent that some definite conclusion has been arrived at Cape Town regarding the anti-Asiatic legislation now before the Union Parliament and private advices expect an announcement on the subject on the 23rd instant by the Union Minister in the Assembly. It seems the conclusions relate to the legislation now before the Parliament and will, therefore, be tentative.

The whole question of the Asiatic policy will, however, remain to be thrashed out. How this will be done is a matter on which decision will have to be reached later. But certainly the forthcoming announcement should record success for the patient labours of Lord Reading's government and the ascendancy in the counsels of the Union Government of a saner element which looks ahead, and will rise above petty mindedness in dealing with a great racial issue.—A. P.

SOUT AFRICA DAY AT POONA

POONA, April 14.

Under the auspices of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting was held last night in Shivaji Mandir in connection with observance of South Africa Day. All political parties and classes were represented. Mr. L. J. Apte, President, City Municipality (Responsivist) was voted to the chair. The first resolution condemning the South African Government and dealing with the Government of India's attitude was moved by Mr. B. S. Kamat (Liberal) and it was seconded and supported by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (Liberal), Bhopatkar (Responsivist), Deo (Non-Cooperator). Mrs. Naik and Rao Bahadur Hanamatram Ramanath seconded the resolution exhorting people to help South African Indians which was proposed by Mr. S. M. Paranjpye (Non-Cooperator) and seconded and supported by Messrs. K. K. Sakat (Depressed Classes), D. V. Gokhale (Responsivist), Rao Bahadur Chinmulgund (Liberal) and Professor V. G. Kale (Independent). A fund has been started in the aid of the South African Indians.—A. P.

[redacted] AT YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, April 14.

The South Africa Day was observed here by holding a public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress Committee. A resolution extending sympathies to the suffering Indians in South Africa was passed.—A. P.

CALM AFTER STORM.

CALCUTTA'S NORMAL SITUATION.

ID PASSES OFF SMOOTHLY.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Id passed off smoothly in Calcutta without any untoward incident. After the usual morning prayers on the maidan and mosques, Moslems in their holidays attire in large numbers went through the streets exchanging greetings among themselves as also with Hindu acquaintances. Id-ul-Fitr is a day of alms-giving, and beggars in large numbers, both Hindu and Moslem, were assembled near mosques and received alms from the followers of the Prophet. Streets were thronged from early morning by gaily dressed Moslems while Kabuli money-lenders had for this occasion put aside their lathies. Near the scenes of the recent riots there was not the slightest indication of tension between Hindus and Mahomedans

The military and extra police will be with drawn in a day or two.

BENGALI NEW YEAR DAY.

The Mahomedan festival Ramzan this year synchronised with the Hindu festival 'Naba Barsa,' or the Bengalee New Year Day, which is observed by Bengalee shop keepers as a day for closing the last year's account. On this occasion, show-keepers invite their customers and after the feast is over the outstandings are collected. Owing to the recent riots and the closing of shops, small traders were afraid to observe this occasion, but they could hardly let go this occasion which comes once a year. All Hindu shops even near within recent danger zone were open, and brisk business went on in the central and north Calcutta. There was not the slightest indication reminding the scenes of horror of last week.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRATERNISATION

At nightfall, gaily decorated and well-illuminated shops were crowded with customers making payments while shop assistants were busy in entertaining old customers.

One redeeming feature was that Mahomedan customers in gala dress responded in large numbers to invitations issued by Hindu shop-keepers.—A. P.

A RETROSPECT.

STATEMENT OF MESSRS. SEN GUPTA AND MAULANA AZAD.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The following statement has been issued by the Mayor of Calcutta and Moulana Azad on the recent disturbances in Calcutta:—

The most regrettable part of the recent disturbances is the desecration of places of worship of God. That such a thing has been possible after a century and a half of British rule is its own strong condemnation. Repeated efforts by Indian public men for imparting education to the masses have been thwarted by the Government of India on one pretext or another. At the same time we who are members of the Indian National Congress, the basic principle of which is Hindu-Muslim unity, are humiliated by the recent exhibition of want of self-restraint amongst a section of our countrymen.

Close observation of the position, however, reveals the extraordinary growth of the Hindu-Muslim entente for which the Deshbandhu laboured so strenuously. During the period of the disturbances Hindus and Mahomedans provided protection one another, Hindus being taken into the homes of Mahomedans, and Mahomedans into the homes of Hindus. And so soon as one of us as Mayor of Calcutta called a meeting of the leaders of all communities for the formation of a committee for the relief of the sufferers as well as for the defence of public places of worship and of life and property there was immediate response from the members of all the communities.

It is regrettable that the rowdy elements of both the communities got out of control and took full advantage of the situation and in the name of communalism kept alive a sense of insecurity in the city for about a week. We do not deny that communal differences do unfortunately exist in this country, but they are not of such a character as to culminate in disturbances of the kind witnessed in Calcutta during the last week. It is really the bad characters of the city who take advantage of the existing differences for their own purpose, and are directly responsible for the recent lamentable occurrences. These conflicts were more or less of a local character confined to the centre of the town and specially those parts which are notorious for the congregation of rowdy elements. A very large part of Calcutta was absolutely unaffected by the disturbances. Even in the small localised areas there were no real riots of massed men grouped on two sides on communal lines. Most of the victims of the disturbances between Hindus and Mahomedans were innocent passers-by who had nothing whatsoever to do with the origin of the trouble, or with the communal question.

A MYTH EXPLODED.

Interested parties persistently state that the presence of British troops is essential for the maintenance of peace between the two communities, but in the present case, as a matter of fact; the few troops who acted as patrols were more or less called for the purpose of supplementing the ordinary police force in the town. Even these were of no use in allaying the feeling of insecurity until the leaders of both the communities visited the affected areas and helped in organising local mixed committees of Hindus and Mahomedans to defend the places of public worship and also life and property. It has been said that the existence and continuance of the present system of Government is essential for the safety of both the Hindus and Mahomedan communities. It hardly lies in the mouth of the apologists of the present Government to make the above claim when we know that the Government and its police frankly confessed their inability to protect not only life and property but also desecration of mosques, temples and gurdwaras during the recent disturbances. When on the third day of the disturbances the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee commenced the organisation of defence parties for the protection of life, property and public places of worship of all communities, the police forbade their formation. It is clear that the plea for the continuance of the present system of Government is really based on the well-known old Roman argument of 'divide and rule' and we do not think it necessary to remind our countrymen of this.—A. P.

ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO RIOTS.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A message from Seraganj states that a printed leaflet referring to the recent Calcutta riots in provocating language purporting to have the approval of prominent Moslems of the locality was circulated on 12th instant inviting all Moslems to go with lathies and flags to offer prayers during the Id festival. At night, some filth was thrown into a Hindu shop, and in the morning, heads of two images of Kali in Farispatty and Kasharipatty were found taken away.

Hindus are much excited over the sacrilege and great tension prevails. The Sub-Divisional Officer is making enquiries. It is stated that the names on the leaflet were put without consulting the signatories.—Free Press of India.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

At a meeting to-night at Albert Hall Justice Charuchandra Ghose presiding a Committee was formed with six members including the President to concert measures to organise a League of Nations Union in Calcutta. Dr. Pillai, in his speech, gave a historical survey of the formation of the League and explained its usefulness for future progress of the world and of India in particular.—Free Press of India.

A Calcutta message says:—Mrs Sarala Devi Chaudharani presides over the Surma Valley Young Men's Conference on April 16th.

PANDIT NEHRU AND KHADDAR.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" VENOMOUS ABUSE.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Pandit Motilalji has never been "persona grata" with the "Times of India." The latest offence committed by him is that of hawking Khaddar in Allahabad where only a few years ago he could hardly be seen going anywhere except in his grand motor car. But in the elegant language of the writer: "Even in India it must be recognised that Pandit Nehru is making an ass of himself" It is to be wished that many leaders will follow Panditji and earn the title that has been so courteously bestowed upon Panditji by the "Times of India." It is generally time to rejoice when one receives a curse from opponents. Their praises should make one cautious. The Romans feared the Greeks especially when they brought gifts.

The "Times" writer has out-done himself in showing his contempt for the Congress, Khaddar and Congressmen. I must let the reader to judge for himself. The writer says:

"The completeness of the Congress collapse, the utter futility of the so-called Congress creed, and the total absence among Congress supporters of a single reasonable political idea are illustrated by a telegram despatched in all earnestness from Allahabad."

The writer then proceeds:

"If the British public learnt that Lord Birkenhead, wearing a Union Jack waistcoat, had been selling true blue Tory rosettes beneath the lions in Trafalgar Square, that Mr. Baldwin had been promoting Empire industries by hawking trays of British toys in Piccadilly, that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, attired in corduroys and a muffler, had been disposing of red flags among the workers in Limehouse, or that the Clydeside Bolshevists had set up a stall on Clydeside for the sale of miniature sickles and hammers, the unanimous conclusion of all classes would be that their leaders had gone mad."

A BOND BETWEEN CLASSES AND MASSES.

The inference naturally is that the distinguished hawkers of Khaddar such as Pandit Nehru and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar who accompanied him in his hawking have gone mad. The language used by the writer is not only insulting but it is also highly misleading. What possible comparison can there be between "true blue Tory rosettes" hawked by a British Tory and Khaddar which, rightly or wrongly, represents to thousands of Indians an emblem of a real bond between the classes, and the masses? For only by Khaddar the classes through whom the British Government holds sway over the toiling dumb millions, could make some little return to the masses, for the bleeding process which the latter have to undergo in order to feed the British Government. The insult has been possible only because the fashion has been set by the Liberal politicians to belittle Khadi and all it means. Who does not remember that at the time the war broke out young and old, men and women, great and small, in fact all who were not enlisted or could not be enlisted as soldiers, were expected to sew, as a matter of fact did sew, garments for the wounded soldiers who were received in the various hospitals? People at that time vied with one another in doing this little service and those who did not know how to stitch were thankful if they received preliminary training from their neighbours. All distinctions were erased in the face of the awful calamity that had overtaken the British people. I make bold to say that if it was patriotic and necessary for every one to do the sewing and hundreds of other odd jobs which in ordinary life they never did, it is a thousand times necessary and patriotic for every Indian to wear Khaddar to the exclusion of all foreign cloth and thus find the only occupation, that is, of hand spinning, which is possible for the millions of India to undertake.

We read in English books that when a movement is ridiculed by its opponents, it may be said to be making headway and when it excites the anger of their opponents it is said to be producing the desired effect. If the "Times of India" at all represents British public opinion, Khaddar is evidently producing the desired effect.

The writer of the article in question assures the readers that "the Allahabad public does not want the Congress grave-clothes," as he has called Khaddar, "any more than they are wanted in any other part of India." If so, it is difficult to understand all the contempt poured upon Khaddar. But it is for the Congress leaders to prove that Khaddar is not "the grave-clothes" of the Congress but that it establishes an unbreakable link between the Congress and the masses and thus makes the former more representative than it ever has been.

A TESTIMONY FROM POLAND.

In fairness, however, to Europeans, let me say that in the venomous abuse of Khaddar, the "Times of India" writer by no means represents the general European opinion. I know several Europeans in India who believe in the message of Khaddar and some who use it themselves. Its message has even reached Europe. Here is a letter from a professor from far-off Poland regarding Khaddar:—

"Do you not think it would be a good thing if an attempt were made to sell India tissues in Europe to friends of India? I might try on a small scale here if you send me tissues of your cloth with indication of prices in English currency and an English address to which the money could be sent. I think that even if the amount of sales would not be very great, it would be useful for propaganda and I hope that many people at least in Poland would be proud and happy to wear Indian cloth in order to show their sympathy with your work.....This is perhaps the most efficient way to gain universal sympathy for the emancipation of India. I could not easily undertake to spin myself but I can undertake to go from house to house and encourage the buying of Indian cloth even if it is more expensive than our own products."—"Young India."

RIVIERA SENSATION.

TWO FRENCHMEN ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 15.

Paris.—Considerable public interest is being taken in the Riviera espionage affair in which two Frenchmen named Andre Procope and Georges Latapie have been arrested and eleven foreigners, mostly Italians, with whom they are alleged to have been in relations, have been expelled from the country. The newspapers hint at the existence of a vast espionage organisation. The arrested persons deny the charge of espionage.—Reuter.

SOVIET OFFER TO FINLAND.

READY FOR NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

LONDON, April 15.

Helsingfors.—The Soviet representative here has verbally informed the Finnish Foreign Ministry that the Soviet is ready to negotiate separate non-aggression treaties with Finland, the Baltic States and Poland including provisions under which the contracting parties will undertake to remain neutral in the event of another power attacking any of them.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN AIR ROUTES.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, April 14.

Paris.—In connection with the "Quotidien's" report regarding the signing of the Franco-German Aerial Convention (cabled on April 14th) it appears that while the agreement has been reached with regard to the establishment of air lines, there are still difficulties with regard to the rules laid down by the Conference of Ambassadors in 1920 with a view to discriminating between military and commercial aviation regarding which Germany is demanding revision of rules so as to allow ex-officers of the German Air Force being employed in civil aviation. It is hoped that the solution will shortly be reached and the convention signed.—Reuter.

BHAI PARMANAND ON THE WARPATH.

TIRADE AGAINST CONGRESS.

HINDU SABHA AND ELECTIONS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ATTACKS SWARAJISTS.

LAHORE, April 11.

In the course of an 'ex-tempore' presidential address at the Oudh Hindu Conference Bhai Parmanand made a strong plea against the present policy of the Congress and advocated the re-birth of aggressive Hinduism, if it was to be saved from aggressive Mahomedanism and aggressive Christianity. He advised the audience to support the present movement of Sangathan, which alone would cure Hindu Society of all its ills. He was also of opinion that the Hindu Sabha should take up political work. For the last forty years it was the Congress which was doing politics work, but their experience had taught them that it had failed to protect Hindu interests. Human institutions, said Bhai Parmanand were not static, but transitory. They were there until they served some useful purpose, and ceased to exist when there was no need for them. So if the new movement of awakening to be successful needed demolition of that institution which was an obstacle in its way, the simple fact of its demolition should not deter them from following a definite course of action. That was his reply to those of his critics, who said that his activities would end the Congress. The present policy of the Congress was such that it could not protect Hindu interests. As an illustration he instanced the question of Frontier Reforms in the Legislative Assembly, where Hindu representatives had failed their electorates. Even Lala Lajpatrai could not say an emphatic no, because he feared Pandit Motilal Nehru might get angry.

HELP SANGATHAN.

The speaker concluded that the history of Hinduism for the last thousand years was the history of disruption. It was the Sangathan movement which heralded an era of cohesion. Great civilizations and empires, like those of Greece and Iran of old, have been assimilated whether into Islam or Christianity. Hinduism was to-day facing the same peril, and if it was to be saved, he asked all Hindus to give up their activities, political or otherwise, and to help Hindu Sangathan through thick and thin.

The presidential address over, a local gentleman moved, and another seconded a resolution regarding the coming Council elections which was the same as that adopted at the Hindu Mahasabha. By that resolution the Hindu Maha Sabha was not to put up its own candidates at the election, but would oppose those who were not likely to promote Hindu interests.

PANDIT MALAVIYA ATTACKS CONGRESS.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the next speaker, and he supported the resolution in a spirited speech. After referring to the history of the origin of the scheme of communal representation and to the extension of its principle to every department of life, he held Government responsible for making it obligatory on the Hindu Sabha to contest the coming elections. He regretted that the majority of Congressmen even felt shy of calling themselves Hindus. The present Congress, according to the Pandit consisted of a handful of men. It was dominated by the Swaraj Party whose policy was unintelligible to any intelligent mind. They entered the Councils with the word 'obstruction' in their mouth, only to practise discriminate opposition there, a policy which the speaker had always been advocating. From obstruction down to discriminate opposition, until at last the Swarajist policy ended by the Hon. Mr. Patel accepting the Speakership of the Assembly and Pandit Motilal Nehru membership of Skeen Committee. He thought the action of Pandit Motilal Nehru in resigning his seat on that Committee, in the middle of its labours, after once having accepted a seat, was unwise and mistaken.

POINT OF ORDER.

While Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was speaking on acceptances of offices a delegate stood up and asked the President if the speaker was in order in discussing the political programme of the Congress which was beyond the scope of the resolution. The President ruled that the Pandit was in order.

Pandit Malaviya concluded by appealing to the audience to send only those men to the Councils who were true Nationalists believing in the Congress creed, and preferred to safeguard Hindu interests whenever opportunity arose.

SHRADHANAND'S SPIRITED STAND.

Swami Shradhanand at this stage came on the platform and supported the resolution but he was surprised that Malaviyaji had introduced a subject which was beyond the scope of the resolution. The resolution did not empower them to criticise the political programme of any party, and he doubted if Malaviyaji was right in saying that only those Hindus should be supported who were Nationalists. The Hindu Sabha contained within its fold people of all schools of political thought, even loyalists and how could a loyalist, who was prepared to protect the Hindu interests be debarred from standing with Hindu Sabha's support. That was the reason why he opposed this resolution when it was put at the Delhi Maha Sabha, but the President there never permitted him to speak in spite of his asking permission thrice. Swamiji had it from the speech of Pandit Malaviya that questions relating to protection of Hindu rights would seldom come before Councils or the Assembly and so Swami Shradhanand asked on what political ticket were those candidates, who were to be selected by the Sabha to oppose particular candidates, to enter Legislative bodies. He was of opinion that they should form a board, and work in consultation with the Swaraj Party, asking them not to adopt a particular candidate who was inimical to Hindu interest. But unfortunately that suggestion was thrown out at the Delhi session of the Maha Sabha. He regretted that Malaviyaji should have crossed the limit afforded to them by the resolution by referring to the political programme of the Congress.

PANDITJI HECKLED.

The delegate who had interrupted Malaviyaji and asked the President if he was in order, then came to the platform, and in a very spirited speech said that Panditji had spoken beyond the scope of the resolution. He was in agreement with their resolution, but it did not permit any one to attack the Swaraj Party and its programme. He concluded by appealing to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya not to mislead them under the shadow of his greatness, by speaking of acceptance of offices. After the resolution was passed another resolution deploring the Calcutta riots was moved, seconded and adopted. The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press of India.

COMMUNAL CANCER.

OUDH HINDU CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Apr. 14.

The Oudh Hindu Conference met to-day under the presidentship of Bhai Parmanand of Lahore. In his presidential address Bhai Parmanand laid stress on the importance of the Sangathan movement and deprecated the attitude of Congressmen which in his opinion was injurious to the cause of Hindu uplift. He was of opinion that the Hindu Sabha should take up the political work which had hitherto been left to Congress. Experience has shown that Congress had failed to protect Hindu interests. Congress as constituted at present had, in his opinion, outlived its usefulness. He resented the attitude of the Swarajist Hindus in connection with the Assembly debate regarding the extension of reforms to the Frontier.

After the presidential address a resolution was adopted recommending to the Executive Committee of the Oudh Hindu Sabha to set up candidates for election to legislatures to safeguard the interests of the Hindu community.

APPEAL TO SWARAJISTS.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was the principal speaker in support of this resolution strongly criticised the present policy of the Congress which was in his opinion an institution of a handful of Swarajists. He hoped Congress would in time regain its prestige and get back within its fold every Indian, whatever his political creed. He appealed to the Swarajists to be honest in their professions and actions and said if they did go to the Councils they should work the reforms for what they were worth. He advocated acceptance of the offices of Ministers by Swarajists as they had accepted office of Presidents of Legislative Councils and membership of Committee. Another resolution deploring the recent communal riots in Calcutta was adopted unanimously.

The Conference broke up late this evening and will meet again tomorrow.—A.P.

MR MULLICK CONDEMNS COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

DACCA, April 14.

Mr. Surendra Nath Mullick, the newly appointed Member of the India Council, who is here on a visit is utilising it to consult the leading Hindu and Muslim public men on the question of communal representation. Mr. Mullick is keen to be able to represent the true state of feelings to the authorities in England where he goes to join his new office. He met in informal conference leading Hindus and Muslims.

Mr. Mullick said, he was personally against communal representation, as he thought it widened the cleavage between the two parties and helped to keep the third party in power. The discussion showed that Muslims favoured retention of communal representation, while the Hindus, with a few exceptions, were entirely against its continuance.—Free Press of India.

MR. E. H. SPENDER DEAD.

LONDON, April 15.

The death has occurred of Mr. E. Harold Spender.—Reuter.

(Mr. E. Harold Spender, a journalist, author and lecturer, was born at Bath on June 22, 1864. After receiving education at Oxford, Mr. Spender served on the editorial staffs of several newspapers like the "Pall Mall Gazette", "Westminster Gazette", "Daily News", "Daily Chronicle" and the "Manchester Guardian." Some of his publications are:—Story of the Home Rule Session, At the Sign of Guillotine, The Call of the Siren, In Praise of Switzerland and the Flame of Daring.)

13 LABOUR M. P.'S SUSPENDED

NEW METHOD OF OBSTRUCTION.

SEQUEL TO ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons, extraordinary situation developed at six this morning after an all-night debate when the House was in committee on the Economy Bill resulting in suspension of 13 Labour members owing to the invention of entirely a new method of obstruction. Messrs. Lansbury, Wheatley and eleven others in division on a Labour motion to adjourn the debate remained in the "Aye" lobby joking and singing for over half an hour delaying the whole business. Ministers and Chairman had a lengthy consultation and finally called the Speaker from bed. The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, amid Labour uproar, moved suspension of the 13 Labourites. The Labour Opposition thereupon adopted the same tactics but after another half hour's delay the Speaker ordered the tellers to report figures which showed that the motion was carried by 163 votes to 76 whereupon the 13 were ordered to withdraw and business was resumed.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR MEMBERS SUSPENDED.

SCENE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons an extraordinary situation developed this morning after an all-night debate when the House was in Committee on the Economy Bill resulting in the suspension of thirteen Labour members including Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Wheatley, owing to the invention of an entirely new method of obstruction.—Reuter.

FRESH ATTEMPTS AT OBSTRUCTION.

LONDON, April 15.

The House of Commons rose at 9.7 this morning after a sitting for over eighteen hours. It has hitherto passed four clauses of the Economy Bill in thirty-six hours of Parliamentary time and there are still twenty-one clauses besides four schedules.

The Opposition made two further attempts at obstructions in the same manner, but the Speaker announced that he would devise a procedure to deal with the unusual circumstances and consult the Premier with a view to the amendment of the Standing Orders. The battle will be renewed this afternoon.—Reuter.

RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

PURELY ECONOMIC

LONDON, April 15.

It is understood from a trustworthy source that there is no truth in the report that the impending Russo-German Treaty will contain any secret neutrality clauses. The German government has been very frank about the negotiations for the treaty since they were instituted and has given the British government very definite assurances that the Treaty will be primarily economic and will not conflict in any way with the Locarno treaties or the Covenant of the League of Nations.

SOVIET DISAPPOINTED.

It is believed that the Soviet is considerably disappointed that it was not able to persuade Germany to give the Treaty a political complexion. The Soviet circles here are now trying to magnify the importance of the Treaty.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION

LONDON, April 15.

Berlin—The newspapers here express surprise at the excitement of the foreign press with regard to the Russo-German conversations and emphasise that in view of her geographical position it is essential that Germany should have good relations with both the East and the West.—Reuter.

D. SC. FOR SIR M. VISVESWARAYYA.

MADRAS, April 13.

The Mysore University Council has decided to confer the degree of Doctorate of Science on Sir M. Visveswarayya.—Free Press of India.

LALAJI TO SAIL FOR GENEVA

LAHORE, April 15.

It is understood that Lala Lajpatrai will leave Lahore on 17th instant for Delhi *en route* to Bombay and sails for Geneva on 24th instant.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

Sir Henry Dobbs, who has been in England for some time, will leave for Cairo on April 21, via Trieste. He will be the guest of Lord Plumer at Jerusalem and arrive at Baghdad by aeroplane about April 29.

Mr. Apte, President of the Poona Municipality, performed the opening ceremony of the New Primary School for girls, on Tuesday.

APPOINTMENTS TO HIGHER POSTS.

ALLEGED GOVERNMENT PARTIALITY.

MR. LANSBURY HECKLES WINTERTON.

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lansbury caused some Ministerial laughter over the question whether the policy of the Government of India in making appointments to higher posts in public services was to give preference to members of the Legislative Assembly and of provincial Councils who voted with Government.

Lord Winterton, having replied in the negative, Mr. Lansbury followed up with an attempt to read from the proceedings of the Assembly, but the speaker intervening, said the debates of the Assembly must not be discussed.

Mr. Lansbury then asked if the Governor of Bombay wrote to certain persons informing them that his Departments' policy was in accordance with the suggestion outlined in Mr. Lansbury's first question.

Lord Winterton, replying, pointed out that Mr. Lansbury had now varied his question by substituting the Governor of Bombay for the Government of India and added, in fairness to Sir Leslie Wilson, that the letter from which Mr. Lansbury had quoted had been quoted elsewhere in India in an entirely incomplete form. The letter was not from Sir Leslie Wilson but from his Private Secretary in which he dealt *inter alia* with the position of members from Sind in the Bombay Legislative Council and the appointments to the Bombay Civil Service.

Mr. Lansbury rose to reply, but the Speaker said he must see the questions dealing with other Legislatures beforehand.

Mr. Lansbury said in view of the fact that the accuracy of his statement had been challenged he only wanted to ask whether the letter mentioned detailed figures given with regard to the voting support and opposition to Government.

The Speaker repeated his admonition and the matter was dropped.—Reuter.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

NOT TO GO TO AMERICA.

LONDON, April 14.

Indian Currency Commission has arranged to receive in London oral and written evidence from representative American witnesses. Therefore, it will not proceed to America.—Reuter.

MR. NICOLL GIVES EVIDENCE.

LONDON, April 14.

The Currency Commission took evidence of Mr. Charles Nicoll, General Manager of the National Bank of India representing the Exchange Banks.—Reuter.

POLAR FLIGHT.

"NORGE" LEAVES FOR LENINGRAD.

LONDON, April 15.

Oslo.—The dirigible "Norge" engaged in Amundsen's Polar flight has left for Leningrad.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 14.

LATER.

Stockholm.—The "Norge" sent a message to Vaxholm wireless station at 5.20 this morning stating that she had entered the zone of mist extending almost throughout the country and was unable to tell her position, but it is thought that she is taking the right direction.—Reuter.

NORGE REACHES OSLO.

LONDON, April 14.

An Oslo message says:—"The Norge has arrived here."—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES FOR BIARRITZ.

LONDON, April 15.

The Prince of Wales has left for Biarritz.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons Sir A. Chamberlain stated that Lord Cecil, assisted by the Foreign Office, Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry advisers, would be a British representative at the Preparatory Disarmament Committee. The Dominion governments would not specially be represented on the Committee, but, as usual, all developments would be communicated to them and special steps would be taken with the object of associating them in the work of the sub-committee of the Commitee on Imperial Defence appointed to advise on the questions connected with the Preparatory Committee's work.—Reuter.

Members of the Railway Indian Cooperative Association and Bissel Institute Ajmer, assembled in the premises of the Association on Monday and did honour to Mr. Girdharlal, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Ajmer, who has been transferred to Bombay.

Economic & Financial Review

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

BY "KRISTODAS."

One essential work to be done during the national week which closed yesterday is the propagation of the Khaddar movement. Though it is only five years since this cult was taken up in earnest in this country under the guidance and inspiration of Mahatmaji, it appears almost to be ages since it began to be preached, specially as sceptics and cynics amongst us and outside keep us asking if we are not tired of speaking and writing about it. The Himalayas, for the matter of that, are as old as the Ages and are sometimes used as a synonym for immortality. This does not preclude, however, poets from going into ecstacy over the beauty of the Himalayas or the saints from going to their heart for solitude and meditation. Similarly though the Khaddar may be as old as the Hills, its devotees can never be tired of singing its praise or for taking resort to it as to holy places. The Anglo-Indian critics try not to understand this mentality and have wanted to ridicule the movement from the very beginning. Their shafts and gibes unnerved several of our own countrymen, specially as we have been nurtured on Western economics and have come seriously to believe that there is no such thing as pure Indian economics. The science of economics has, as a science, universal application, but its truth are not universal truths and the principles propounded by it have to be applied to different countries according to the different geographical, social and religious conditions and according to the peculiar culture of various nations to whom these truths may be sought to be applied. The Western economics too is a product only of the last two or three centuries and owes its rise mainly to the 'machine age,' as these centuries may well be called.

THE KALI YUG.

Western industrialism is mainly industrialism of the machine and has come to be symbolised with "Kali Yuga" of which our ancestors dreamed and of which they were afraid even in the remote past. Series of mechanical inventions, progress in materialistic sciences, growth of the population in Western countries and the necessity for an outlet for them. Growth and development of different factories and the necessities for keeping hem engaged permanently—all these and various others combined to make Western economics what it is. That it was introduced into this country was purely an accident consequent upon the introduction of British Rule in this country and with that English education and establishment of schools and colleges conducted on English lines. There is a vital difference between the economic conceptions held in this country and those held in Europe. Thus, we believe that production of different industrial products was meant mainly to supply the requirements, while Western economics believes and preaches that production is everything and that the consumption should be created to suit the production and to keep pace with it. According to Western economics, there is a justification for British manufacturers to produce by thousands of tons packages and bales of piecegoods for being dumped upon countries like China, India, Africa, etc, which do not require them but which are made through clever propaganda or through political compulsion or even sometimes through the pressure of bayonets and guns, to purchase those bales of piecegoods and to use them. Indian economics will not consider this a justifiable operation but would say that piecegoods should be produced on hand-looms in different homes so that the modest requirements of the people in the different villages and cities may be met. As long as we pin our faith to the peculiar theories of Western economics any sort of boycott of foreign piecegoods is merely fatuous and moonshine, for we shall not be able to do it. It will only be possible when our whole conception of the economy of life is changed and when our life is ruled by the economic theory that production should not be allowed to rule the roost but should be controlled and guided by the requirements of the people.

COLLAPSE OF IMPERIALISM.

As soon as this theory takes the place of the Western theories above referred to and Khaddar because a potent factor in our economic life, the whole fabric of Imperialism collapses, for this fabric is not a reality, it is an illusion built upon certain theories and certain factors which, when they are eliminated, bring about the fall of the main structure like a house of cards. It is not that the Anglo-Indian critics do not realise this. It is because they are aware of the very grim and serious potency of the Khaddar movement that they are rigidly opposed to it and do all their best to run it down. It was this opposition that made the "Times of India" write about Pandit Motilal Neru's selling Khaddar, that the Pandit made an ass of himself. As one speaker observed at a public meeting during the national week, poppies and roses are sold on poppy-days and rose-days and even members of the Royal family take part in these sales. Similarly there are bazaars held specially to make popular Scottish tweeds or British home-made articles, and now there is a regular propaganda from His Majesty the King-Emperor downwards to "Buy British-made articles." It is carried on with the help of all the latest devices of advertisement and with all the fervour and energy of which the British people are capable when any movement concerns their own country. It is well-known how His Majesty the King-Emperor recently was seriously grieved because non-British typewriters were used in Government offices, though it is a fact that there are hardly two or three types of British typewriters and even these cannot claim equality with the American typewriters from the point of view of merit. All these things, however, which are highly commended when practised in the British Isles, assume quite a different appearance if any attempt is made to practise them in this land! Hence it was that Panditji's selling Khaddar is deemed a foolish action, though the same thing would be considered as the height of patriotism in England or, for the matter of that, in any foreign countries which enjoy independence of its own.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES

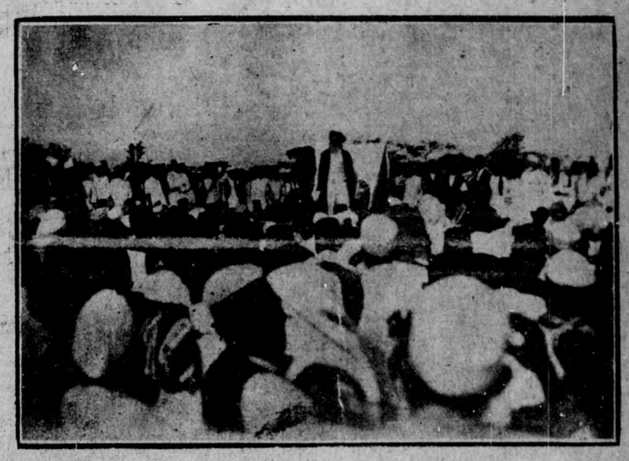
I have referred in the above paragraph to the common psycological manifestation with regard to our Anglo-Indian masters which is that actions and words which may receive commendation in British Isles need not receive that same commendation here but may on the contrary be liable to even severe and unreasoning abuse. The same phenomenon is observed even with regard to the methods adopted by the Governments of self-governing Dominions, for instance, and the Government of this country which is but a dominion in name or rather which is avowedly and openly a subject dominion. For a long time past there is a very strong and justifiable complaint of local millowners that the textile industry is being crippled and harmed through the competition of countries which have got a depreciated exchange. Notwithstanding this, nothing has been done by the Government to relieve the industry. As a contrast, one may well give the instance of the action taken by the Department of Customs and Excise of the Canadian Government in recently ruling that all currencies which are depreciated by more than 50 per cent. are "substantially depreciated." The effect of such a decision is to bring into force the legislation of 1922 requiring imports from countries with substantially depreciated currencies to be appraised by the Canadian Customs officers for duty purposes at the values which would placed upon like goods produced in the United Kingdom and exported to Canada. This will afford a good deal of protection to woollen and silk manufacturing industries which were recently complaining of competition from France and the Iron and steel industry which was also suffering from competition from France and Belgium. Heretofore this machinery was applied only to imports from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Russia, and was not applied to any other countries with which Canada was allied during the War but the new ruling will make it applicable even to all such countries. A Self-governing Dominion can thus take action in a rapid and speedy manner for the protection of its industries whereas a subject country has to rest satisfied with pious platitudes and interviews with Government members and representations and protests all of which lead to a lane called "nowhere." Similarly, South African mercantile and manufacturing interests, we are told by the "Times' Trade Supplement," have been urging upon the Government the desirability of making a larger proportion of their purchases in the country instead of indenting orders through the High Commissioner's office in London—a position which is analogous to that of the trading and manufacturing interests of this country which have been urging the same course of action time after time since a long time past. While, however, in this country practically nothing has been achieved by the Government so far, the Government of South Africa acceded to the extent of accepting this principle and it is admitted that generally speaking effect has been given to this policy as far as practicable. Thus the Railway and Harbour Administrations, save for an occasional lapse such as the recent placing of an order for 1,000 grain wagons direct with a British firm through the High Commissioner have recognised local channels for the purchase of their supply, of which it is said about 60 per cent. are now ordered locally. Compare this percentage with the very low percentage of requirements for different Government spending Departments here making their purchases locally! This South African department has also now insisted that in case of future contracts with overseas firms an agent must be appointed in South Africa "who must have legal authority to sign the contracts and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contracts." It is not that the attention of the Government of India has not been drawn long before to suitable changes being made in the Stores Purchase Rules on these lines. In fact the set of Rules specially prepared by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber were quite model rules if the Government had wanted to adopt them, but there are no signs of the Government's having adopted those rules or even any of those rules, for its policy remains the same like Tennyson's Brook, which runs on for ever though men may come and men may go. Purchase of Stores is one of the most convenient medium used by all self-governing and independent countries for encouragement of their industries. This branch of the Administration should now in fact be thoroughly overhauled and the business community should not rest content till through its ceaseless and persistent agitation it succeeds in getting this achieved.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY?

LONDON, April 14.

The report that Germany and Russia are negotiating a treaty has not surprised British authoritative circles in London. It is understood that assurances have been received in London and other European capitals that any such treaty contemplated will not contain anything incompatible with the Covenant of the League or Locarno agreements.—Reuter.

"ID" PRAYERS.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Bombay Muslims, who had been observing the Ramzan fast for the last one month assembled in large numbers on Wednesday morning on the Esplanade maidan to offer their Id prayers. The first two photographs show them performing the "Namaz", while the third shows Maulana Shah Suleman Sahab Phulwari reciting the Khutaba.

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"Bombay 'Chronicle'" Photos.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided over the well-attended public meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the last day of the National Week (13th April) is seen here addressing the gathering.

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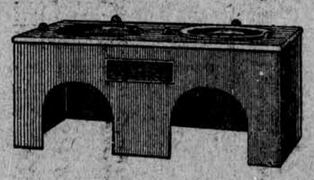

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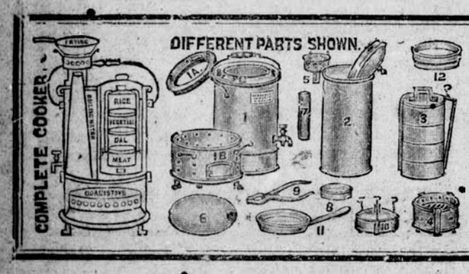

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NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

IN KHANDESH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, April 14.

The East Khandesh District Congress Committee throughout the District during the National Week organised three batches of volunteers to hawk khaddar. Each batch of seven volunteers visited eight places during the week. At every place, local respectable persons enthusiastically volunteered help. Twenty three towns were covered and in all khaddar worth Rs. 3,560 was sold. All the workers concentrated in Bhusawal on the 13th Jallianwala Bagh Day. The local pleaders and respectable merchants joined the workers and sold khaddar worth Rs. 475 in seven hours.—A. P.

AT SHOLAPUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, April 14

A charkha procession was held at Sholapur on the 6th morning headed by Messrs Shriniwasraw Kadgaonkar Sumant of Kurduwadi, Shankerrao Deo, Editor "Swaraj", Poona, Weer Wamanrao of Umraoti, Ramakison Jaju president, Congress Committee, Sholapur, Mahajan and Damle pleaders and others all those who took part in the procession were clad in khaddar. The procession went on throughout the whole city. At night a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Ramkisan Jaju, and was attended to by a large audience. Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Weer Wamanrao delivered lectures on "importance of National Week." Khaddar sale was arranged throughout the whole week, Messrs. Ramkisan Jaju, Kadgaonker and others hawked khaddar for 8 hours a day in the Week, no part of city remaining unhawked. Nearly 700 rupees worth khaddar was sold. In the 13th morning spinning competition for an hour was arranged 15 persons from the Marwari Khaddi Mandal, Sholapur took part in the same. The highest number of count was 22 which was spun by Mr. Mahajan, a local pleader, Baba Bapat stood first having spun 240 yards in the hour. The son of Mr. Mahajan aged 10 years also took part in spinning. At night a meeting was held under the presidentship of Dr. Mulay, and was attended to by a large audience. Mr. Mahajan moved a resolution with regard to South Africa which was supported by Mr Rajwade, Editor of the "Karmayogi" and Mr. Ramakisan Jaju and was unanimously carried. Prizes were distributed to the winners in the spinning competition and to all ladies taking part in the competition.—A. P.

The Secretary, Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares, wires under date 14th:—Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal has largely extended its propaganda department for public religious service adding 30 preachers. Further additions are in progress for propaganda work through provincial centres. Gentlemen and societies wishing their help should apply to the Secretary.—A. P.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, April 14.

A special feature of the National Week celebration was the holding of a meeting of caste Hindus and Untouchables when 'pan-supari' was distributed to all without any distinction.

During the week 200 new Congress members have been enrolled and Khadi worth about Rs. 2,000 has been sold.

Another interesting feature was the carrying of the National Flag in procession through the streets of the City as well as the civil station, which was once a forbidden territory for the carrying of the National Flag.—Free Press of India.

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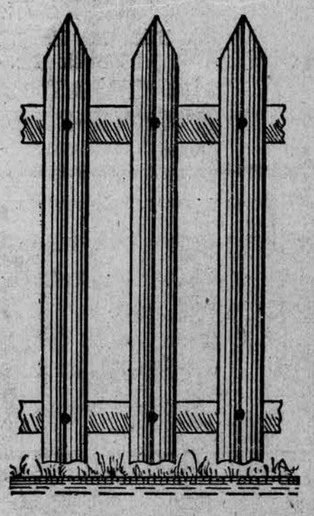

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COAL CRISIS.

DEADLOCK REACHED

LONDON, April 15.

After sitting privately for over an hour this morning the Executive of the Miners' Federation met Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland at 10 Downing Street, this noon, when it is understood the Miners informed the Premier that in their view a deadlock had been reached. Mr. Baldwin undertook to get into touch with the Mining Association as soon as possible and asked the Miners to be available early next week for further discussion.—Reuter.

MINING DISPUTE.

OWNERS TO END AGREEMENTS ON 30TH ?

LONDON, April 14.

The continuous series of conferences held all day long has done little to advance the settlement of the coal crisis. Most important of the meetings has been that of the Miners' Executive and the Industrial Committee of the Trades Union Congress at which the latter protested at the action of the owners in abandoning national negotiations, and reiterated its determination to support the miners in their resistance to any degradation of standdard of living.

Later, the owners conferred with Sir A. Steel-Maitland and announced their intention to post notices terminating the agreements on 30th April. Meantime, they offered to confer with the miners district associations regarding the local regulation of wages.

A deputation of the Trades Union Congress, to-night, conferred with Mr. Baldwin for an hour, but declined to issue a statement.—Reuter's Special.

WILL PREMIER INTERVENE.

LONDON, April 13.

The conference of the coalowners and the Miners' Executive on the owners' proposals has reached a dead-lock. No progress was made.—Reuter.

THE MINERS' REPLY.

The Miners' Executive spent nearly four hours drawing up a reply to the Coal Commission's recommendations for submission to the coalowners. The reply, which like the coalowners' proposals examines each recommendation, says that no wage can be accepted which does not provide at least sufficient to furnish a decent living standard. The miners entirely disagree with the suggestion for the creation of districts to settle a minimum percentage, and express the opinion that national bodies are fully competent to deal with the question of a wage agreement on a uniform basis and do not consider as practical the suggestion for re-distributing the total weekly hours over a five days' week. They disapprove of the suggestion to compensate the present owners of minerals, except those who purchased them, and express their willingness to consider multiple shifts. They further consider that both sides should, as early as possible, formulate a national agreement whereby a minimum percentage could be determined.—Reuter.

OWNERS' PROPOSALS.

A message from London on April 2, stated:—

An official statement of the coal owners' proposals on the Royal Commission's report appends the replies to the Commission's recommendations *ad seriatim*. The replies, to a large extent, express agreement with or acquiescence in the recommendations, including willingness to engage in national as against district discussions which they have strongly advocated.

The owners express the opinion that the recommendation for the State-ownership of mineral is a parliamentary question and agree that the methods of payment to the men not employed at face should be revised so as to give them a direct interest in the output. They recognise that the miners will not entertain the proposal for longer hours and they therefore wish to discuss the recommendations that the definition of the working time should be weekly instead of daily and that there should be greater flexibility in the working hours. The owners consider that the most urgent matter is the settlement of the minimum percentage on the basis of rates and the amount of the subsistence wage in each district.

PREMIER TO INTERVENE?

Though nobody expected that the owners' and miners' standpoints would be easily reconciled, the deadlock at this early stage of the negotiations came as a surprise. It appears from a statement issued by the owners to-night, the breakdown was mainly due to the divergency of the methods of fixing the minimum wage and of the table of figures each day proposed should constitute the minimum for the various districts. The owners insisted that this was a matter in the first place for district consideration. It is believed that Mr. Baldwin, who is following the negotiations closely, will intervene quickly.—Reuter.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OWNERS,

LONDON, April 14.

Messrs. Smith and Cook, miners leaders, who were due to leave for Brussels to-night to attend the International Conference have postponed their departure in consequence of Mr. Baldwin intimating the desire to communicate with them to-morrow.

It is understood that members of the Trade Union Congress, including Mr. Thomas, have told the Premier that the owners are not observing the spirit of the Commission's recommendations by insisting on District negotiations prior to a national settlement.—Reuter's Special.

An earthquake of moderate intensity was felt at Silchar on Wednesday at about 5-25 p.m.

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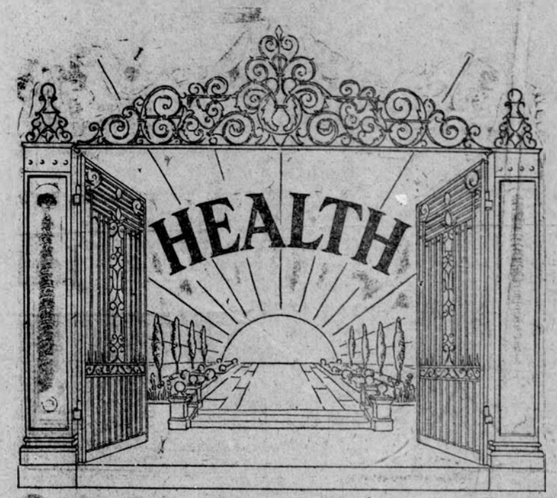

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December 1925 which has just been published is a disappointing document. For some years the Company has not been paying any dividend to its ordinary shareholders, and now it has started accumulating interest on its debentures.

At a time when the Company is not in a position even to meet its primary obligation to the debenture-holders, the Directorate have the hardihood to give to their General Manager a gratuity of so large a sum as Rs. 39,000. May I enquire whether this gentleman had not received his full measure of salary during his period of service and many bonuses to boot, so that this gift, at this juncture in the Company's history, must be regarded as a sheer waste of money without justification.

In my opinion royalty to Government representing Rs. 1,21,944 odd and municipal and local way-leaves representing Rs. 71,293 odd are maintenance charges and these raise the total maintenance charges to Rs. 9,58,337 or nearly 40 per cent. of the gross earnings. Surely, no management can claim credit for this state of affairs.

The Company's plant is new. Is it necessary then to depreciate it to the extent that the Company propose to do in their report under review. Assuming that the Company must set aside Rs. 5 lakhs every year for depreciation, Rs. 6 lakhs for debenture interest and Rs. 9,50,000 for maintenance charges, the Company's prospects of paying any yield to its ordinary shareholders are as distant as the distant sun.

I would appeal to the debenture holders and the shareholders to join forces and insist upon forming a Committee for shareholders and debenture-holders to work with the Directors and control the Company's affairs.—Yours, etc.

INTERESTED.

THE NIZAM & THE BERAR.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

The "Searchlight" writes:—

Apart from the justification or otherwise of the claim of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to the restoration of the territory of Berar to him, to which proposal the bulk of enlightened pubilc opinion and the people of Berar itself have been strongly opposed, a question of considerable importance has been raised by Lord Reading, the ex-Viceroy of India, as to whether the British Government are supreme in their relation with the rulers of Indian native states. "In respect of the internal affairs of Hyderabad," claimed His Exalted Highness, "he stood on the same footing as British Government in respect of internal affairs of British India. The ex-Viceroy's reply to this contention "was that the Sovereign of the British Crown is supreme in India and no ruler of an Indian State could justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing." In this connection our contemporary the "Tribune" of Lahore very pertinently asks if that was a correct statement of the position, for the British Crown was never supreme in that sense in 1877 when the late Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress. In proof of the same our contemporary quotes the following from the utterances of Mr. Gladstone and the then Prime Minister Disraelie, during the course of the memorable debate in the House of Commons on that occasion:—

Mr. Gladstone said:—"I am under the belief that to this moment there are princes and States in India over which we have never assumed dominion, whatever may have been our superiority of strength. I ask whether supremacy over certain important Native States in India was ever vested in the Company or whether it was not. We are bound to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman whether this supremacy was so vested or not, and whether he can assure us on his own responsibility that no political change in the condition of the Native Princes of India will be effected by this Bill."

This categorical question elicited from the Prime Minister, Mr. Disraeli, an equally categorical reply:—

"The change of title does not in the least affect the rights and dignity or honour of Native Princes in India."

We join our contemporary in asking if there has been any change in the interval between then and now?

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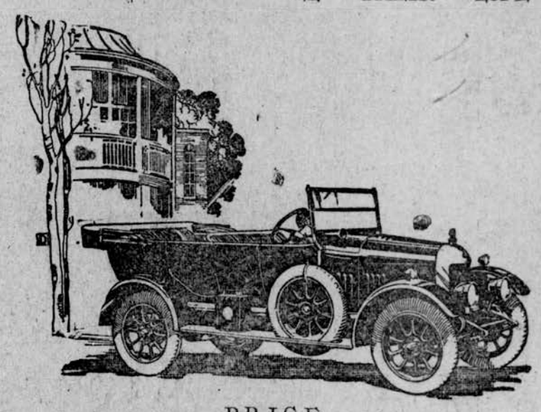

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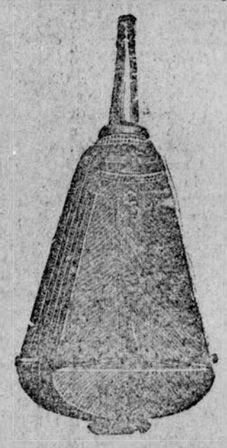

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